hese resolutions in the hope that d resign voluntarily, but the meet- us to dispose of the matter, and d the resolutions, adjourned a few e midnight.

NSPECTOR HARPER.

for February—Smith Re-rates His Charges.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

, Ill., March 2.—Harper, Chief or, sends down this month a finan- of his office, which is not only the artistic manner in which it is makes a most satisfactory show- dition of finances. The cash re- bruary are $4,295.60; expenses, ess of cash over expenses, $119.28. nd Jan. 31, $21,603.43; balance 22.71.

is supplemented by a certificate oolbaugh, President of the Union , certifying that Mr. Harper has subject to his order, $14,850.50; cate from A. B. Miner, of City , certifying that Mr. Harper has nd subject to his order, $10,321.96. ates are dated Feb. 28, the same

SMITH'S CHARGES.

W. Smith has a two-column let- his charges against Harper, and he had been called upon by the missioners, he could have substan- counts in his indictment; He at he is a first-class bookkeeper, books are not in an artistic con- ave been tampered with since he and much more of the same char-

THE FLOODS.

ated Rise in Southern Rivers.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

March 2.—It is reported here to- mense volume of water is coming nessee River; that it is higher at , than it has been known within the oldest inhabitant; so high, n old steamboat-man refuses to torrent. It is said, also, that a e is coming out of the Cumber- his be true, in view of the fact is very high here now, the great ater to be added will test the height of our levees.

MARRIAGES.

OBINSON—March 1st, at 597 Butterfield- Dr. Mackel, Mr. G. Gottlof and Miss on. N. Y., and Montgomery, Ala., papers

BENSON—Feb. 26th, at the residence of , by L. T. Foote, Mr. J. H. Srbrandt, , and Miss M. A. Benson, of Gasport.

DEATHS.

the 2d inst., Mrs. Amelia Harper, of er late residence, 41 Bunker-st., Wed- by carriages to Rose Hill at 1 p. m. At the residence of D. S. Gooding, 449 ago, Ill., at 11 a. m., on the 2d March, ddell, relict of Capt. William Waddell, t Royal Dragoons Regiment, in her 76th ally Globe please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 8 LADISON-ST., ween Dearborn and Clark. AL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ESTATE SALES.

Phaetons, Harness, &c., AY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

OODS, CLOTHING, OTS, SHOES, &c., Y, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

LAR SATURDAY SALE. HOLD FURNITURE ENERAL MERCHANDISE, , at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

MPTORY SALE OF roved Property IN THE nd South Divisions, Morning, March 9, 1874, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Auction Room, 108 Madison-st., the fol- located in Rockwell's Subdivision, viz.: ot, on Western-av., corner Congress-st., orth ½ of Lot 12, Block 5 (except 20 feet). front, on Van Buren-st., west of Oakley, ½ of the S. ½ of Lot 5, Block 11. front, on Van Buren-st., being south ½ front, on Owasco-st., being the south ½ lock 3. ront, on Jackson-st., being south ½ of ront, on Adams-st., being the north ½ of k 2. ALSO, , southeast corner State and Fifty-first deep to 20-foot alley. , southwest corner Wabash-av. and , 161 feet deep, to 20-foot alley. , southeast corner Wabash-av. and , 161 feet deep, to 20-foot alley. erty will be sold in lots of 25 feet, with whole of each tract. made known before the day of sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

O. P. GORE & CO., 8 & 70 Wabash-av.

ENSIVE SALE OF Y GOODS, CATALOGUE. AY, MARCH 3, AT 9½ A. M., THER Elegant Line of Fine EN GOODS, ents' Handkfs., Table Damask, Towels, Shirt Fronts, &c. ally fine display of Embroideries, Inser- tuffings, Frillings, Ladies' Linen Sets, ents' Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Caps, Overshirts, Cotton and Woolen ack Alpacas, Gloves, Blankets, Plated las, Window Shades, &c. ck, special offering of 200 Rolls Ingrain and Dutch Carpets, by the Roll. ready Saturday Morning. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

PENING OF OUR g Auction Sales Buggies, single and double-seated; d Express Wagons, Single and Double TUESDAY, March 3, at 10 a. m. for actual service, as well as to look at ed for them. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

and After March 1, ALL OUR SALES OF S AND SHOES rse, and FULL and COMPLETE in all DAY, March 4, we shall offer all as- extent and variety, we have never sur- the season no good manufacturer of will go unrepresented. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON, POMEROY & CO. ning, March 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock Sale of a large assortment of RCHANDISE, NEW & SECOND- URNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. w Piano, full, round corners; a large hamber and Parlor Furniture, Carpets, iture, Bedding, Crockery, Plated-ware, handise, etc. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OOD & WILLIAMS. ommission House, 65 South Canal-st. on Sales this week, WEDNESDAY and New and Second-hand Furniture, -top Chamber Sets and Rep Parlor and Heating Stoves, and General Mer- arge stock must be closed out to make nsignments. SWEETLAND BROS., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874. NUMBER 193.

WATCHES.



CORNELL WATCH CO., OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF STEM & KEY-WINDING WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. BANKERS, No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS. And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE. THOMAS B. ATKINS, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

$10,000 to Loan.

THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK have a Trust Fund of $10,000 which will be loaned for five years on first-class city property. The amount will be divided into two loans if desired.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago City Property, improved preferred. $30,000 in hand. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED BY WRENN & BREWSTER, Bankers and Note Brokers, 96 Washington-st.

PUSH!

Big, energy, promptness, reliability, no collections no charges, and no attorneys' fees in suits, are our characteristics. With our main office at New York, several important branches, retained attorneys in every town, and near two thousand patrons, you can judge of our facilities and business. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

The most complete assortment and the lowest prices in the city, at the WILLOW WARE MANUFACTORY of WM. POTTLE, 235 West Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice—To Whom It May Concern.

The Public is hereby notified that J. D. Vredenburgh has disposed of his interest in THE N. W. SHOW CASE MFG. CO. The business will be carried on at the old stand, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., Chicago. J. RISWIG, President. JOS. MONK, Secretary.

EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO., Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 48 South Canal-st., Chicago. P. W. GATES, President.

THE LOGS Of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, now in Ottawa Boom Company's hands, are for sale, and bids will be received until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Cutler House, Grand Haven, Mich., by W. H. JENKINS, Assignee.

NOTICE. After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be raised to 5 PER CENT. Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

WANTED.

WANTED, An active first-class business man to go into the country, single, and of good habits, capable of taking entire charge of a set of books. Must be a good penman, and in every way an experienced man. One in middle-life preferred. Apply to or address X, at Briggs House, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av. on Thursday, at 12 m.

WANTED, A position as bookkeeper, correspondent, cashier, or for general office work of any kind, by a young man of experience; a good penman; can furnish excellent references, and is anxious to obtain work. Address B 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. First-class Offices at Moderate Rates. The attention of Bankers, Real Estate Brokers, Lawyers, Insurance Companies, &c., is called to the elegant suites of offices in Washington Block, on the southwest corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., within one block of the Chamber of Commerce, opposite the Recorder's Office; and in the centre of business. Washington Block is nearly fire-proof, and is in every respect one of the finest office buildings in the city. None but good responsible parties need apply. JOHN P. OLINGER, Southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic. Chicago Council No. 4, R. and S. Masters. Hall No. 72 Monroe-st. Regular assembly this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock for business. Special business—Election of Officers for the present year. By order of the T. I. G. M. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic. Regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. A. M., this evening, at 7:30, in Freemason's Hall. The fraternity cordially invited. J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

LITHOGRAPHING.

1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 MICHIGAN-AV. UNION LITHO. CO. Low Prices. Fine Work. Extensive Steam Power facilities. Give us a call.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders.

On Thursday, of present week, plans and specifications will be ready at the office of W. W. Boyington, United States Express Building, Washington-st., for the large Frame Hotel Structure, Barn, and Outbuildings, At Sheffield, Lake County, Indiana, fourteen miles from Chicago, at the proposed new Indiana Harbor of Wolf Lake. Work to be immediately commenced and pushed with dispatch. City references required from bidders.

For Sheffield Association. HENRY M. SMITH, 190 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. 2,100 cubic yards of Limestone Ledge, more or less, to be removed. For specifications and particulars apply to JOHN BERTSCHY, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

INSURANCE.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. CASH CAPITAL, One Million Dollars. Cash Assets, $1,800,000. For Insurance in above-named Association apply to TEALL & FISHER, Agents, 148 LaSalle-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS Offer, this day, a new arrival of the following goods, all much below actual values:
100 doz. Ladies' Windsor Ties, 25 cts.
300 pcs. Fine Birdseye Linen, 25 cts. per yard.
1 Case New Spring Shades Alpacas at 25 cts.
1,000 pairs Two-Button Kid Gloves at 75c.
25 pcs. 6-4 Black Cashmere, $1.00.
State and Harrison-sts., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS, AT WILSON BROS., 67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

ORGANS.

The attention of parties interested is directed to the following CHURCH ORGANS. A magnificent Reed Organ with three manuals, made by the Burdett Organ Co. Price, $1,000. A superb pipe Organ, suitable for medium-sized churches or halls, made by Johnson & Co. Price, $1,200. Full description furnished on application to LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Curtis, Manning & Seaverns is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Any outstanding accounts will be settled by F. A. Seavern & Co. B. CURTIS, W. R. MANNING, F. A. SEAVERNS. MARCH 1, 1874.

NEW FIRM. The commission business will be continued by F. A. Seaverns & Co. at old office, 158 Washington-st., Room 28, and we cheerfully recommend them. B. CURTIS, W. R. MANNING. MARCH 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of TUMLER & HAASE has this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. C. TUMLER will continue the same. Chicago, March 2, 1874.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of STUTTS & OSBORN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. STUTTS, of New York. W. J. OSBORN, of Chicago. Chicago, Feb. 28, 1874.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS! STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Devotes Another Day to the Centennial Bill.

Motion Pending to Refer to the Appropriation Committee.

The Bankruptcy Bill to Go to a Conference Committee.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Taken Up in the House.

Representative McCrary, of Iowa, Explains the Measure.

Special Agent Jayne Gives Vent to His Injured Feelings.

He Applies the Term "Thieves" to His Accusers, the New York Merchants.

THE MOIETIES SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAYNE'S SCREED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Ways and Means Committee had a prolonged session to-day, which was almost entirely taken up with the further hearing granted to Mr. Jayne, late Special Agent, in defense of the moieties system. The room was filled with merchants and officials from New York and Boston. Jayne became very much excited in the course of his remarks, charging that a gang of thieves had determined to ruin him, and openly asserting that the merchants present were all thieves. His abuse finally became so violent that Judge Kelley, who presided in the absence of Dawes, was constrained to reprimand him sharply and severely.

The Committee have agreed to hold evening sessions, beginning with to-morrow night, to hear what the parties have to offer in the case. They admitted an Associated Press reporter to the committee-room to-day, but excluded all others save the parties belonging to the delegations. They have not yet fully decided whether they will admit the press reporters generally or not, but they are inclined to exclude all but a representative of the Associated Press, on account of the crowded condition of the committee-room. That

THE STATEMENTS MADE BY JAYNE

have had some effect on the Committee is not to be denied. Prior to the hearing, they were generally in favor of the abolition of the system without reserve; now that he has enlightened them on some of the secret history of the frauds that have come under his observation, they have weakened perceptibly, so that if a vote were had at once there would be a fair chance for a verdict against the abolition.

THE COUNTER-STATEMENTS

to be made by the importers may have the effect to restore them entirely to their old dislike of the system.

[To the Associated Press.]

JAYNE ON A RAMPAGE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The session to-day of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the subjects of seizures of books and papers of merchants and importers, and of moieties, was numerously attended, several Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade being represented. B. J. Jayne, the alleged chief of the "moiety" men, made a defense of his own conduct, and said: "I stand before you accused of wrong. These gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges made under the impulse of public opinion, and shall I stand here accused while my wife to-day is broken-hearted by the charges made by these infernal thieves and their representatives?" Jayne was here promptly informed that he must regard the decorum of the occasion, and was required to take his seat.

BOUTWELL AND BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Senator Boutwell seems to have no warm or cordial friend left. His conduct is severely criticised by those who know him best. They say he has played fast and loose with his friends and supporters, and has given unmistakable evidence of his insincere, vacillating, weathercock-like, treacherous character, professing to be in the interest of one while he was, in fact, playing into the hands of the other party. They say he has, in the Simmons matter, probably more than in any other instance, exhibited his true character, which is made up of selfishness, ingratitude, and treachery, and nobody feels inclined to have dealings with him on this account. He professed to be in the interest of Simmons until, fearing the wrath of those whom he imagined would win in the fight, he leaned to the other side, reported adversely on Simmon's nomination and lent indifferent, though in effect, strong

SUPPORT TO THE OPPONENTS OF BUTLER

and his protege. Even the President, who has for several years combatted ideas of this kind when expressed to him, is said to be now disposed to credit at least a few of the many unfavorable reports that have heretofore come to his ears about Boutwell during his occupancy of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell gave many worthy citizens good reasons for complaint, and a number of them informed the President of their grievances, and proved to him that they were unfairly and unjustly treated by his Minister of Finance, but

GRANT WAS DISINCLINED TO BELIEVE,

and usually dismissed the complaints with some such remarks as, that he had made it a rule not to interfere with the affairs of his Cabinet Ministers, or that the matter complained about would come out all right in the end. Many a person has therefore suffered even to this day in consequence of Boutwell's prejudice, favoritism or unfriendliness, and dozens have not only suffered from the inconvenience of delay, but have lost heavily pecuniarily on account of his treachery, misrepresentation, or deception, or all combined.

The gentlemen who speak thus of Mr. Boutwell are men of prominence, who base their opinions upon information which they deem reliable, coming from both politicians and mercantile business men. With all of Boutwell's faults,

BEN BUTLER LOVES HIM STILL,

at least the friends of Butler say so.

Senator Boutwell is not the only member of the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation who is troubled and nervous from the reaction after the Simmons excitement. Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar was confined to his house by nervous debility, and Messrs. Benjamin W. Harris and Alva H. Crocker have also been under the weather for a few days. Boutwell made his appearance in the Senate late this afternoon, apparently feeling feeble in consequence of his illness.

PRAYING FOR THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A FERVENT CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate have been greatly troubled of late on account of certain newspaper correspondents, who have, it is charged, calumniated some of them recently. In view of this fact, and thinking to call attention to the matter in a quarter where they feel that they ought to have assistance in their distress, the Chaplain of that body delivered himself of the following prayer to-day:

O Lord, our God, we come in this place to deplore before Thee the spirit of lying which is abroad, and we beseech Thee to rebuke the gaunt demon of slander that stalks forth, casting upon all the earth a fearful shadow. Paralyze the hand that writes the willful detraction; palsy the tongue that utters wanton calumny; destroy the things which tend to undermine all confidence in the good and give a malignant power to all the bad elements for the demoralization and destruction of human society. Let Thy flaming spirit take vengeance on the false accuser, and consume this spirit of ruin from all the land. This we ask in the name and for the sake of Him who was truth itself. Amen.

CANAL INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House Commerce Committee, as predicted, agreed to-day to the report of the Sub-Committee on the Louisville & Portland Canal bill.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Ex-Gov. Adair, of Louisiana, appeared before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals to-day, to oppose the proposition of Capt. Eads to maintain a passage at the mouth of the Mississippi, by closing with piles all the passes save one. Eads claims that by doing this the increased current in the pass left open will be sufficient to wash out and carry off the sediments, so as to leave plenty of water over the bar. Gov. Adair thinks that the effect of the plan will be only to move the bar further out. He is in favor of the Fort St. Philipp Canal.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report for favorable action of the House, the bill providing for the payment of bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, with an amendment that the Secretary of War, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at the market price.

PENSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House Invalid Pension Committee agreed to-day to a bill which provides that all pensions granted on account of disease contracted in the United States service, or wounds in battle, since March 4, 1861, which have been granted or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to January 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that, in case application for pension is not filed prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the pension otherwise shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation prescribed does not apply to claims by, or in behalf of, insane persons, or minor children of deceased soldiers.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to a bill which provides that all pensions granted on account of diseases contracted in the United States service, or wounds in battle, since March 4, 1861, which have been granted or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to Jan. 1, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge. The bill also provides that, in case application for pension is not made prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the pension shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by, or in behalf of, insane persons or minor children of deceased soldiers.

RETRENCHMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written to the House Appropriations Committee, remonstrating against any further reduction in his clerical force. He shows that 1,200 clerks were discharged by the law of December, 1872; and that since 1866 the reductions of clerical force in his Bureau amount to 5,000. He deprecates any further reduction, on the ground that it will cripple the efficiency of the Bureau. He claims to make his protest from honest motives, and with the sole purpose of enabling the office to discharge its duties expeditiously, and with the least possible cost.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The House Commerce Committee agreed to a bill to-day authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the seasons of the year in which seals may be taken in Alaska.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOR WORKS OF DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported back to-day the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defense, as it passed the House Feb. 12. This bill appropriates $704,000, and no amendment is proposed by the Senate Committee, which probably insures the passage of the bill as it stands. The Fortification bill of 1872 appropriated $2,037,000; that of last year appropriated $1,899,000. From this it will be observed that there has been a reduction of $1,095,000 in the bill of this year as compared with that of 1873.

Among the appropriations provided in this year's bill is $135,000 for torpedoes for harbor defenses and preservation of the same, but the money is only to be used in the establishing and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated from shore-stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channel of the harbor; also, $30,000 for surveys and reconnoissances in the military divisions and departments, and $30,000 for continuing the explorations and surveys of the Territories west of the 100th meridian, heretofore conducted by Lieut. Wheeler, of the army.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Hale, of Maine, has introduced a bill providing that public documents shall be sent only to persons who shall forward money to pay the postage, except in the case of the documents which are illustrated by expensive plats and cuts, when they must forward also enough money to cover the extra expense. Each Representative and Senator will be also entitled to five copies of each publication free. After Kasson's, this seems to be the most sensible proposition that has been advanced on the subject.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The singular charge is made that the Congressional Printer charges the Departments more for their printing than is paid by them to private parties for the same description of work. The House Printing Committee have commenced an investigation of the charge. They examined several Department officials to-day, and will hear Clapp, the Congressional Printer, to-morrow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—By decision of the House Judiciary Committee to-day, the House will be requested to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Bankrupt bill, and the bill will after all be virtually made by a conference committee consisting of a few members of each House of Congress.

PELHAM—BUSTEED.

Representative Charles Pelham who, yesterday, had a personal altercation with the nephew of Judge Dick Busteed, of Alabama, is to be arrested to-morrow morning on a charge of assaulting with intent to kill. It is stated by young Busteed that Pelham was ghostly pale with rage when he (Pelham) began the melee last evening, and, that before he (Busteed) had ever made a demonstration in retaliation, Pelham had drawn his pistol. Neither of the belligerents seem to be very much the worse for wear to-day, although, in prize-ring parlance a good many blows found home.

HEALING HIS WOUNDS.

Ramsdell, who was defeated for Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia last fall, was nominated to-day to a United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY

met to-day, and, after a short session, adjourned till Tuesday next, to await the arrival of Col. Miles of the Fifth Infantry, who has been detailed to supply the place of Gen. McDowell, who cannot attend, owing to the illness of his wife.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BILL

still hangs in the Senate, and may yet occupy the attention of that body a day or two. The result is problematical. The spirit of penuriousness which pervades this Congress may be the cause of the ultimate defeat of the whole centennial affair.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION

has been delayed another day.

PIERCE VS. BUTLER.

The effect of the recent Simmons row seems to be the bringing forward of Pierce, the new Congressman and late Mayor of Boston, as the proper man to put against Ben Butler for the Gubernatorial nomination by the Massachusetts Republicans next fall. Pierce so understands it, and expresses himself as willing to make the fight. This leaves Alexander H. Rice out in the cold.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Receipts of the Government from all sources for the quarter ending Dec. 31, $56,561,596; expenditures for the same period, $62,823,377.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to the resolution of the Senate, says that during the last six months, 259 illicit distilleries have been suppressed, including 71 in Tennessee, 29 in Kentucky, 75 in North Carolina, 37 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, 3 in Indiana, and 6 in West Virginia. Their capacity varied from 15 to 1,000 gallons, and a daily average of 30 gallons.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

OPENING PRAYER.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Providence to rebuke the giant demon Slander, now stalking forth and casting a shadow over all the earth, and that the hand of the willful detractor, as it wrote, might be paralyzed.

NO INFLATION.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition of a large number of business men of New York City, asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the retirement, and at once, of the legal-tender reserves issued. Referred.

In presenting the petition, Mr. FENTON said the signers represented at least $500,000,000 of capital.

He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

ARMS FOR NEBRASKA.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a supply of arms to Nebraska, and placed it on the calendar.

PRIZE LISTS.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the bill authorizing corrections in errors in prize lists.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the bill introduced by him Jan. 26 to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

THE ARMY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to place the name of Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. P. Van Cleve upon the retired list of the army. Referred.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SCOTT said the Chairman of the Finance Committee, on Friday last, gave notice that he would call the financial question up again to-day, but he had been assured by that gentleman (Thurman) that, on account of the illness of the gentleman who desired to speak, he would not antagonize the financial question with the Centennial bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Michigan (Ferry) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton), who desired to speak on the financial question, were both indisposed, but would probably be here to-morrow, and he hoped the financial question would then be resumed. He thought the Centennial bill might be disposed of in an hour, and would not like to see it antagonized with any other measures.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending measure and all other orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he thought it would be best to refer the Centennial bill to the Committee on Appropriations. That Committee could examine it and see if the country would be willing to pay a sum of money for a celebration which would be counted by millions.

Mr. SCOTT said it would be idle to send the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, when Congress had not said whether the exhibition should be national or international.

Mr. West's motion to take up the Army bill was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 30.

Mr. CARPENTER said he gave notice on Friday last that he would call up his Louisiana bill for the purpose of reference on Monday (yesterday), but, the Senator from Indiana (Morton) having been confined to his house, he had not called up the bill. He understood that the Senator would be here to-morrow, and at that time he (Carpenter) would ask that the bill be referred, and submit his remarks.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said he desired to speak on Louisiana affairs, and would ask that the subject be taken up as soon as the pending bill be disposed of.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The bill in reference to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up, the pending question being the amendment by Mr. Morrill (Vt.), making the Exhibition national in its character, instead of international.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations without instructions. He would vote for a large appropriation to aid the Exhibition, either national or international, and believed Philadelphia the best place to hold it, but he wanted the bill to be carefully prepared. Congress should not pass the bill as it was now before the Senate, and thus commit itself. The bill as it stood bound Congress hand and foot. If Trustees of the exhibition should contract a debt of $50,000,000 the Government would have to pay it. He did not mean to be understood as saying that these Trustees would contract such obligations, as he knew them to be men of character, but the bill put it in their power to do so. He did not oppose an international exposition, and believed that Congress, to some extent, was committed in favor of such a celebration, having already proclaimed to the world that it would be held. The people of his State favored the exhibition, and desired to see it held in Philadelphia. They were willing to contribute of their means to aid, but, like a prudent people, wanted to know how much it would cost. He hoped the bill would be referred.

Mr. STEWART hoped the bill would be referred, and provision made for the appropriation of a sufficient amount to have a national celebration which would be a credit to the country. He moved to amend the motion to refer so as to instruct the Committee to provide for a national exhibition.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said it would be best to refer without any instructions.

Mr. STEWART withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STEVENSON said there were too many important questions involved in the bill to permit him to remain silent. He was not opposed to a proper celebration of the 4th of July, 1876, but denied the power of Congress to take money from the National Treasury to aid such an enterprise. He quoted from the former debates on the subject to show that the exhibition was a local affair, and Congress was simply asked to give it dignity. Should Congress appropriate funds for it at least $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 would be required. The whole debate upon this subject had illustrated better than anything he could say the carelessness with which public business was transacted by the Senate. Congress had no power to pass this bill, and all precedents found would not justify an open violation of law.

Mr. SCOTT read a letter just received by him, dated Feb. 28, from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affair, stating that the deficiency in the Vienna Exposition was about 4,000,000 florins, a large part of which would probably be returned, yet to come on from railroad ticket-agents.

Mr. STEVENSON denied the right of Congress to appropriate money for a stock-jobbing corporation, and said the occasion would be too sacred to mix up with it wares and merchandise, dollars and cents. It would not be in accordance with our republican institutions to entertain the crowned heads of Europe in the manner they are received by their brother sovereigns in foreign countries upon occasions of visits; and the people's money should not be used for any such purpose. He wanted the Fourth of July, 1876, to be a day of thanksgiving; let the people hang their garlands on the tombs of our honored forefathers. Let there be a national celebration, but Congress should take charge of it, and the celebration should be in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. The bill should be referred, and the Committee would report the plan, as well as the cost, of the celebration. Then the people of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia could unite with all others, and the day be gloriously celebrated, putting our free institutions on an everlasting foundation.

Mr. SCOTT said six of the Powers of the earth had accepted an invitation to participate in the celebration, and this morning he had received information that two more, Austria and the Sandwich Islands, had also accepted.

Mr. BAYARD said it was not contemplated to entertain the crowned heads of Europe, but only to invite the Governments of the world to send representatives to the exhibition, the same as we had done to England, France, and Austria.

Mr. SCOTT said the whole spirit of our institutions revolts against the idea of entertaining crowned heads, and he was astonished that Senators had taken such a view of the case. He hoped the question would be settled as to whether the exhibition was to be national or international at once, so that the Commissioners might make their preparations accordingly. He did not believe an international celebration would cost $20,000,000, or anything like it, and the Commissioners had not thought of incurring such enormous expense. He had no objection to the bill going to the Committee, providing the character of the exhibition be settled first. The Senate seemed disposed to treat this celebration as belonging to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and he would not hear the fair name of the State or the city assailed even by implication without vindicating their honor.

Pending discussion on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual Fortification Appropriation bill without amendment. Placed on the calendar.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the Homestead laws. The bill goes into all the details, and was read at length. After reading, and some discussion, the bill passed.

THE SEAL-FISHERIES.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate the months in which fur seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island. After explanation, the bill was passed.

TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce among the several States, and Mr. McCRARY, who reported the bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. The bill related, he said, exclusively to inter-State commerce, and he asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It provided two things only in the nature of reformation: First, that persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges; and second, that they shall not make unjust discrimination in the matter of charges. The bill was, therefore, declaratory of the common law itself. It had not been prepared in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. It required nothing from them that was not fair, just, and reasonable. It required from them only that which the common law, as it stood now and from time immemorial, required of them. He argued that the power of Congress over inter-State railroads was plenary and unlimited, except where limitations were imposed by the Constitution, and was equal in intent with the power of any single Government over common carriers. There was no limitation in the Constitution in the declaration that Congress may regulate commerce. As to what Congress might do in the way of regulating commerce, it was for Congress itself to decide, provided what it did was in the nature of regulation. There was not, and there could not be, any other limitation in the power of Congress under the Constitution, both in the authority and reason. The proposition contained in the bill was for the regulating of commerce, and would inevitably be held to be a proper and legitimate exercise of the power of Congress. He declared that the charges fixed by the great railroad corporations were fixed, not by competition, but by combination, and he quoted the shrewd aphorism of old George Stephenson that competition is impossible whenever combination is possible. He also quoted from the address of Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Legislature to show that the only competition possible is between land transportation and water transportation, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there was but one railroad between two points over which goods could be shipped. There were but two alternatives: either regulation of railroad commerce among States by means of National legislation, or else letting them remain permanently without any regulation at all. He asked the House to consider seriously whether this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of the people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control. The States could not regulate them. Any attempts to do so by States would be held void, as the statute of Pennsylvania had been held void. The question, therefore, confronted Congress whether it should let this commerce remain without regulation or should assert the power which the Constitution conferred on Congress over the subject. Referring to the immense profits made by railroad companies, not on their stock but on their actual cost, which was a very different thing, he instanced the case of the New York Central, which in a few years had paid $45,000,000 in dividends, being nearly the entire cost of the road. The enormous dividends had been made by levying exorbitant charges on commerce. Talking of the opening up of new routes and improving old ones, he said that no one was more in favor than he was of doing so. He knew that water-transportation was one of the features in the solution of the question, but he knew, too, that Congress might spend any amount of money in the improvement of the Mississippi River, and in opening other water routes, and commerce would still need aid of legislation in order to compel railroad companies to connect with these water routes on fair and reasonable terms. The railroads would discriminate so as to destroy practically the value of these water routes. They had always done so, and always would do so, unless compelled by law to connect with water routes on fair terms. As to the proposition for building a great national railroad, it should be considered only, if at all, as a last resort. But, even if there was such a road, Congress would still need to control railroads so as to compel them to connect with it. He closed his speech by saying that Congress was the only power that had the right, and on which devolved the duty of adopting such reasonable rules and regulations as the case required. He hoped that Congress would not hesitate to discharge its duty, and its whole duty, in the premises.

Mr. ARTHUR, member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, followed in a speech against the bill, as being a proposition in the nature of an experimental explorer of the elasticity of constitutional government. He quoted from the debates on the Constitution, and from the decision of the Chief Justice, to show that the object of giving Congress power to regulate commerce was to establish perfect equality among the several States as to commercial rights and to prevent unjust and invidious distinctions which local jealousies on partial interests might be disposed to introduce and maintain.

Without taking action on the bill, which is the special order from day to day until disposed of, the House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Lambert Quetelet.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Lambert Quetelet, the founder and director of the Brussels Observatory, died, Feb. 16, in his 78th year.

NEWSPAPER ROW.

The Washington End of the "Chicago Times" Soundly Thrashed.

"Gath" Administers a Drubbing to W. S. Walker.

The Sword of "Gideon" Sleeps in Its Scabbard.

And the Owner Thereof takes Refuge Under a Desk.

Col. Fred Grant Anxious to See Walker.

How the Correspondent Has Managed to Secure Everybody's Ill-Will.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Some little excitement was created to-day by a bout at fisticuffs indulged in by George Alfred Townsend, the well-known correspondent, "Gath," of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and one W. S. Walker.

THE PROVOCATION.

It appears that Walker, who came here early in the session to write letters to the Chicago *Times*, wrote a letter which was printed in that paper, probably three weeks ago, fiercely attacking Townsend fiercely, charging him with being in the pay of the District Ring, and asserting, among other that he (Townsend) owned and lived in a house that had been given him by the Ring. The publication of the letter caused some comment for a day or two, but popular interest in the matter seemed to have died out until the occurrence of to-day revived it.

THE ACCUSATION FALSE.

It is proper to say that Townsend does not own a house, and that he never did acquire one in Washington either by purchase or in any other way. He rents, as he has done ever since he first came here, some years ago. The whole story was a fabrication. It has not been credited by anybody here who was at all acquainted with Townsend. Walker seems to have picked it up in the streets, and made use of it without taking any pains to ascertain whether it was true or not.

THE COMPLAINT.

At the time of the publication of the letter Townsend seemed very much annoyed about it, but up to this morning he has not shown any disposition to hold Walker personally to account in the matter. A little after 12 o'clock to-day, Townsend dropped into the office of the Chicago *Times*. He complained to the telegraphic correspondent of that paper that he was greatly annoyed at the publication of the letter in question, saying that he was receiving letters from different parts of the country with regard to it, and expressing

HIS DETERMINATION TO CHASTISE WALKER

for having written it.

At this moment the door opened and Walker stepped in. Townsend got up, and advancing to the middle of the room, met the new-comer and stopped him, saying: "Mr. Walker, I befriended you when you first came here, and, in return, you have lied about me. You have published a letter in your paper saying that I had been given a house by the District Ring."

Walker instantly rejoined: "I tried to find you yesterday, Mr. Townsend, to explain this matter to you. I got my information from THE TRIBUNE (meaning THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE) office."

To this Townsend at once replied:

"YOU LIE, SIR, YOU LIE,"

accompanying the words with a blow across Walker's body with his umbrella. This he followed up with repeated blows with his umbrella about Walker's head, until Walker fell to the floor, and rolled under a desk in the corner of the room. Up to this time the telegraphic correspondent of the *Times*, who was sitting with another gentleman about 10 feet from the combatants, in an adjoining room with the door open, had been disposed to look upon the engagement as a Pickwickian sort of a quarrel; but when Walker fell, the two gentlemen realized their mistake, and, rushing forward, found Townsend

PUMMELING WALKER

under the desk. They at once separated the parties, who were both very much excited, Walker demanding to be allowed a chance to explain. The combatants were urged to have no more trouble in the office, whereupon Townsend withdrew, and Walker rearranged his toilet, which had suffered some in the encounter. With the exception of having had his hand somewhat bruised, it having been stepped on by Townsend, after he fell, Walker has no marks on his person, and no blood was drawn in the melee. Indeed, Walker does not seem to have anticipated any attack, or to have offered the least resistance from first to last.

"TIMES ENTERPRISE."

Walker, since his advent here, seems to have adopted the plan of picking up all the scandal afloat, and sending it to his paper without regard to the quality, not even troubling himself to ascertain the truth of the statements that he makes. By this plan he has put forward, since his arrival here, all sorts of State gossip and slanders which the older correspondents have not deemed fit to be used, or worthy of credence. Of this character was a recent letter, in which were condensed all the

BLACKMAILING SLANDERS

that have been invented by the enemies of Gen. Edward W. McCook to defeat the confirmation of that gentleman to be Governor of Colorado. He also wrote a letter filled with shameful stories of doubtful authenticity of the conduct of Col. Fred Dent Grant, for which, it is understood,

COL. GRANT PROPOSES TO CHASTISE HIM.

The character of his letters has not placed him in the favorable estimation of the special correspondents generally in this city. The last number of the Sunday *Herald*, of this city, contained the following paragraph:

A fellow named Walker, publicly published in Chicago as a thief, is sending vulgarities to the Chicago *Times* to the great scandal of its old and reliable agent.

Walker has retained R. T. Merrick, a lawyer of the District, to bring suit against the proprietor of the *Herald* for libel in case the paragraph is not retracted. He states that the proprietor says he will retract it fully in the next issue of his paper.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of Apaches in Arizona—Cochise Peaceful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—Dispatches from Tuscan, Arizona, state that Cassadoro's band of Apache Indians has surrendered to Lieut. Bache. Cochise is reported as saying that he will not leave his reservation, and will do all in his power to prevent others from doing so. This is taken as an indication that a desire for war is by no means unanimous among the Apaches.

Kiowas on the Warpath.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 3.—The *News'* San Antonio special says the latest authentic information from Fort Sill conveys sad news for the frontier people. Lone Wolf, the Kiowa Chief, is preparing to go to Texas with a strong party to avenge the death of his son who was killed in the fight with the late Lieut. Hudson on the west fork of the Nueces.

NEW ORLEANS FAILURE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The failure of Charles Zapota, cotton commission merchant, is reported. Sterling exchange buyers lose $125,000. No cotton was shipped covering bills drawn.

DAVID A. GAGE.

The Motion for a Change of Venue.

The Reasons Are Set Forth in the Affidavit of the Defendant.

Which Is Supported by That of Fifty Prominent Citizens.

He States There Is Great Prejudice Against Him in Cook County.

It Is Due to Newspaper Editorials.

And to the Fact People Fear Increased Taxation.

Mr. Reed Thinks the Motion a Very Strong One.

And the Court Immediately Grants the Request.

The Case Will Therefore Be Tried at Waukegan.

The counsel for David A. Gage made their appearance in the Criminal Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and made a motion for a change of venue. It was not generally known that they would make the application, but there were a large number of people present. Mr. Gage himself was not there. Subjoined are the proceedings which took place:

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. Swett—If the Court please, we gave Mr. Reed notice the other day that we would apply this morning, in this Court, for a change of venue in the case against Mr. Gage for not paying over the public funds to the City of Chicago. Pursuant to that notice, I desire to read to Your Honor the following affidavit:

AFFIDAVIT OF DEFENDANT.

This affiant being duly sworn, swears that he is the defendant in the above entitled cause (People v. David A. Gage; indictment for not paying over the public funds of the City of Chicago), and he fears and verily believes that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the County of Cook, wherein the same is pending, on the account that the minds of the inhabitants thereof are prejudiced against him; and he therefore prays that the venue of said cause may be changed to some other county wherever such prejudice does not exist.

THE REASONS.

The reasons upon which the affiant bases his aforesaid fears and belief are in substance, among others, as follow:

For about four years prior to the 6th day of Dec., A. D. 1873, this affiant was the City Treasurer of Chicago, and as such received and disbursed from $600,000 to $1,000,000 monthly, and of the amount thus passing through his hands, about $1,000,000 was generally in actual possession.

Affiant further swears that the foregoing has been substantially the condition of the Treasury of said city for the past five to eight years, except that the amount on hand in that time has run up from $300,000 to $600,000, and to the present sum.

The City Charter of 1863 provides that the Treasurer should keep the city moneys in a place especially provided by the City Council, separate and intact; and severe punishments attached to the commission or use of such moneys in any manner whatever. Notwithstanding this requirement upon the city to furnish a place for the safe-keeping of its moneys, it has never provided one, and the city safe in the Treasurer's office being so insecure as to require a special guard when funds were from necessity kept there over night, the habit arose of placing the city moneys on deposit in the banks and moneyed institutions. The rivalry for the account led to a division of the money between them and to the payment of interest, which was held by the Treasurer as a perquisite, and made his office worth $50,000, or more, a year.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

This fact created public clamor, and particularly the press demanded that the interest should be paid to the city. Accordingly, in March, 1869, the city authorities procured the passage of a law to the effect that the Common Council might direct the Treasurer where such moneys should be placed in the banks, or elsewhere, upon such rates of interest as might be arranged, and such security for the repayment of the money might be demanded as the Council should direct.

This affiant was the first Treasurer elected after the passage of this law. The question of loaning the city funds was made an issue in the campaign in which he was elected, this affiant pledging himself publicly that, if elected, he would pay over the interest on the moneys to the city. The press of the city advocated his election because of this promise, and, by reason of such advocacy and promise, he was elected.

DESIGNATING A PLACE.

Affiant's first official act as Treasurer was to inclose his bond to the Common Council, with a written communication asking that body to act under the law above set forth, and direct him where the money should be placed, and what security should be exacted.

The Council, upon full deliberation, refused to give any direction, or exercise any control, and gave as a reason the fact that, if they should direct where the money should be placed, and it should be lost, the city would lose it. They, therefore, required this affiant to increase his official bond from $400,000, the usual amount, to $2,500,000, and agreed to pay him $10,000 a year for the risk he would assume in loaning the money, and, in substance, instructed him to use it as he thought best, agreeing that the city would rely upon him and his bond, which embraced the most undoubted sureties, and was larger in amount than any sum of money which would ever be in his hands.

INTEREST PAID OVER.

The matter being thus arranged, this affiant, in one way and another, loaned a large portion of the city funds, and within the first year paid over to the Comptroller $64,829.07, after reserving to himself $10,000, as the Council by resolution expressed it, "for the risk assumed in the loaning of moneys."

Upon receipt of this, the Mayor, in his message, called the special attention of the Council to the fact, and approved and applauded the course pursued by this affiant.

SECOND APPLICATION.

On Feb. 26, 1872, after affiant had entered upon his second term of office, the Common Council appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the city loans, and see whether it had received all its interest. Through this committee this affiant again renewed his request that he should be relieved of the responsibility of the city loans, and again asked that the Council should direct him where to place the money, as it was by law required to do; expressly stating that, if thereafter the Council should insist upon devolving the care and responsibility of such loans upon him, his past course in regard to the city funds and interest thereon would be the only guarantee he desired to give as to what would be his conduct in future.

This affiant would further swear that he has always managed the finances of the city in good faith, and that in all the disbursements, loans, and uses he has made of them, he has always placed them where he fully believed they were safe and could be returned promptly.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

Affiant further swears that, at the election of his successor, he had in his hands, as Treasurer, substantially about $1,000,000, all of which was invested under the authority of the Council as aforesaid. He succeeded in calling in $500,000, which he paid over, and of the remaining $500,000, $150,000 was in suspended city banks, and the balance equally unavailable. But for the panic and the fire, this affiant believes the whole amount would have been available, and all the city moneys would promptly have been paid over.

TURNING OVER HIS PROPERTY.

Upon retiring from office, waiving the question of whether he might not, as the loan agent of the city, lawfully turn over the proceeds of such loans, whether good or bad, in full satisfaction of his liability, this affiant, in order so to conduct himself that no suspicion of wrongful intention should attach to his motives or conduct, voluntarily placed in the hands of a Trustee, for the benefit of the city, property which, according to the appraisement of the city, amounts to $400,000, upon condition that, within eight months, it should be sold, and the city balances paid. This property, as affiant believes, with the proceeds of $150,000 in the suspended banks, will more than pay the city in full.

MONTHLY REPORT.

This affiant further swears that, under the law of 1863, he was not only required to keep the money in the place of safety designated by the Common Council, and not to use it, but it was his duty to make monthly reports to the Comptroller, showing the amount on hand at the beginning of the month, the various amounts received, to which of the twenty-six different funds in his hands they attached, the amounts disbursed by him during the month, and the balance in the Treasury. The law also required him to swear he had not in any manner used or converted such balance. After the law was amended in 1869, and loans were permitted, he was still required to make the same report, and to swear that he had not unlawfully used or loaned the money. Under this requirement, after loans were permitted, the report was regarded simply as the statement of account, showing the amount with which he was chargeable, and the different funds to which it attached; so much so that, for half the period of his entire official term, accounts were sworn to by affiant's clerk.

THE AMENDED OATH.

At the fire all the forms of these accounts and the forms of the oaths upon the back of them were burned, together with all the laws and ordinances of the city, except a copy of Gary's ordinances, which contained the laws of 1863, providing the Treasurer should swear he had not loaned or used the money at all, and did not contain the amendment of 1869, requiring that the word "unlawfully" should be inserted before the word "used," so as to make the expression read "unlawfully used." New blanks were, with this book as a guide, gotten up by subordinates, and the oath being made to read that he had not used or loaned the money, etc., when it should have read "unlawfully used," etc., and printed on the back of said account in fine type, the same as before, and being required simply as the statement of account. This affiant swore to it for a year, supposing it to be in proper legal form. Until the oath was published in the newspapers, and the affiant was denounced as a perjurer, he never supposed he had sworn even to a technical untruth.

THE PAPERS.

Notwithstanding that fact, the newspapers have denounced this affiant as a perjurer and defaulter, and, having no way in which he could reach the public ear, the minds of the inhabitants of the County of Cook have been so thoroughly—generally speaking—prejudiced against him that this affiant verily believes it simply impossible to obtain a fair and impartial trial in said County of Cook.

[Here followed a large number of extracts from THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, and the other newspapers of Chicago, which, it was claimed, had prejudged the case and prejudiced the people of Cook County against Mr. Gage.]

MINISTERIAL COMMENTS.

This affiant would further swear that, since his alleged defalcation, the ministers of the Gospel have, by sermons to their congregations, endeavored to demonstrate his guilt, arouse public indignation, and render certain the chances of his conviction; and their sermons have been published in the Chicago *Times*, TRIBUNE, and other papers.

This affiant further swears that the foregoing articles, from the manner in which the facts are there presented and conclusions drawn, an impartial man would draw from them, so far as they relate to this affiant, that they are wholly and utterly false. It is true that affiant loaned or converted the money, as stated in this affidavit, under the instructions and authority of the Common Council, and that fact he has not denied, but, in so far as the articles tend to show this affiant guilty of the crimes and misdemeanors, they are false.

This affiant further swears that the other daily newspapers of the city have pursued a course similar to the two specially above specified. The main difference between them is as follows: In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and *Times*, there have been substantially forty-five columns in each paper devoted to this affiant since his alleged defalcation, in all of which his guilt under the present indictment, and for perjury, has been asserted and his punishment demanded. The *Inter-Ocean* has its headings of "Gage's Crime," assumes his guilt, and demands his punishment. The *Journal* and *Post and Mail* have done the same,—the latter putting in its headlines, during the pending of the case, "David A. Gage, the Noblest Work of God!" and, as we were endeavoring to quash this perjury indictment, that paper announced, in its big type, to the community, "Comfort to Annanias and Sapphira."

DIFFERENCE IN THE PAPERS.

The difference in the papers is simply in the fact that the three papers last named have devoted to this affiant less space. The circulation of those first named is about 20,000 daily, week days, and from 30,000 to 35,000 on Sundays.

Affiant would further swear that he has learned by inquiry that the daily newspapers of Chicago circulate mainly in the city, and the towns and cities outside the county, and that such circulation is comparatively small among the farming community, they mostly taking weekly and less substantial papers.

SEEKING AFFIDAVITS.

Affiant further swears that, since his alleged defalcation, he has mingled very little with the people and read very little of the papers, and he did not know of the articles herein set up in detail until within the last ten days, when they were collected and presented to him by his counsel. Not knowing their effect upon the community, or the condition of public feeling, he obtained the services of the Hon. C. L. Woodman, Robert G. Clarke, and Edward Olcott to make it their especial business to visit different parts of the county and make inquiries all over the county, and of all classes of people, instructing them that if they found a prejudice to exist, to the extent of endangering a fair and impartial trial, to obtain affidavits of good men to that effect. These gentlemen spent most of last week in this business, and, as a result, they have given affiant their own affidavits and the affidavits of about sixty other men to the effect that there is danger a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in this county. These affidavits affiant files herewith, and prays that the same may be considered as a part of this application. They are numbered from 1 to 56, inclusive.

PERSONAL PREJUDICE.

Affiant further swears that he is informed by the aforesaid gentlemen, and others with whom he has conversed, that much of the public anger, resentment, and prejudice against him arise from the fact that taxation in Cook County has become burdensome, and that, for that reason, the public have a direct pecuniary and a keen interest and prejudice in reference to anybody and anything which may increase their taxes.

Affiant further swears that the facts upon which he bases this application have come to his knowledge within the last ten days.

NO PREJUDICE IN LAKE.

Affiant further swears that he has caused inquiries to be made in the County of Lake as to whether the same prejudice exists in that county, and he is informed and believes that it does not.

As an evidence of this fact, J. L. Williams, a prominent attorney of Lake County, and who has resided there for many years, sent to Mr. Swett a telegram upon this subject, stating that no prejudice exists upon this subject. Said Williams is in no way connected with defendant's case, and this affiant does not even know him.

D. A. GAGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, A. D. 1874. SILAS M. MOODY, Notary Public.

LEAVING THE STATE.

Mr. Dexter—Is the statement contained in the affidavit that there was no movement of the defendant looking toward departure from the State—that the statements to that effect are pure fiction?

Mr. Swett—Not specifically, but substantially.

Mr. Dexter—You mean to say that.

Mr. Swett—Yes—[and he read the portion of an article in the *Times*, wherein the reported departure of Gage was referred to.]

Mr. Reed—It says all those newspaper statements are lies.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

Mr. Swett—Now, if Your Honor please, this was a question which Mr. Gage could not personally investigate, and, as he swears in his affidavit, he got three gentlemen to do it, and to traverse this county and find out whether he could make such an affidavit—whether there did exist a prejudice against him to the extent that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial in the county; and, if such prejudice did exist, to obtain the affidavit of good men to that effect. I have here in round numbers sixty affidavits from men living in all parts of the county.

Mr. Reed—I suppose the language in all is substantially the same.

Mr. Swett—Yes, and the reading of one will answer for all.

Mr. Reed—Then give us the names of the persons making the others.

The Court—The three young men you named procured these affidavits?

Mr. Swett—Yes, sir.

THE NAMES.

The names of the persons making the affidavits were then called over, as follows: E. A. Lyon, O. W. Goit, H. P. Merrill, Robert G. Clarke, Louis Wahl, M. H. McKillop, George Boomer, M. E. Page, Chicago; James Michie, Lyons; D. M. Hall, Chicago; W. H. Crocker, Evanston; George G. Pitkin, Casper Curtis, A. S. Grinnell, S. G. Israel, James Campbell, T. T. Prosser, George W. Kinkade, John W. Counett, Joseph Schabel, John W. Marsh, Thomas Armour, Charles Thompson, Hugh Maher, Daniel F. Baxter, W. A. Frisbie, W. H. Schimpferman, Chicago; Charles Coryall, Riverside; Soland Moody, Riverside; S. S. Rigley, Riverside; Samuel Vial, S. B. Weber, Lyons; J. M. S. Field, Chicago; George M. Fox, Riverside; Stephen White, Lyons; G. A. Ives, F. C. Stevens, B. F. Patrick, J. S. Waltin, R. P. Pateson, A. Frisbie, F. L. Chandler, Chicago; Henry H. Polk, Lyons; J. H. Hildreth (Alderman), E. W. Evans, S. J. Coyne, Charles L. Woodman (Alderman), Edward Olcott, Chicago; C. O. Thompson, Evanston; Fred. O. Kimball, Lake; E. H. Skinner, J. F. Chapman, S. P. Skinner, John C. Maxwell, Chicago; James F. Van Slyke, Riverside; William Duryea, Henry L. Prentiss, Edward Lees, J. S. Gould, Thomas Hogan, Horace Meech, J. M. Doggett, and A. K. Norris, Chicago.

Several of the affidavits were read to show their general tenor.

LOUIS WAHL.

The following is given as a specimen:

Louis Wahl, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the State of Illinois, and for the last eighteen years has resided in the said County of Cook, at Chicago, and has a general acquaintance with the people in that vicinity. This affiant further swears that David A. Gage is a man widely and generally known in the county, and that his alleged false swearing and defalcation have, since they were announced, been a topic of general discussion among the people. The daily papers of the City of Chicago have been generally read, and, as new facts have been stated day by day, the discussion has been kept up. This affiant further says that the newspaper articles have been very prejudicial to Mr. Gage, and the tendency of them has been to prejudice the people of the county against him. Affiant further swears that, from these facts, and from affiants' general knowledge of the situation of Mr. Gage's case, and the public feeling in reference to it in this region, there are reasonable grounds to fear that said defendant will not receive a fair and impartial trial in the County of Cook, in which such trial is pending, on account that the minds of the inhabitants of the county are prejudiced against him.

LOUIS WAHL.

Sworn to, etc., Feb. 23, '74. JAS. D. C. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

THE AFFIANTS.

Mr. Dexter—Enough of these affidavits have been referred to to show that the affiants are entirely respectable men; that we have not gathered up affidavits by running around and picking up men we happened to meet with. But we have taken those of old citizens and people of some business position and reliability. I will not pursue the subject further.

The Court—I do not doubt the respectability of the affiants.

Mr. Swett—These affidavits, when examined, will be found to embrace those of people who reside all over the county—in all parts of the county; of course, I do not mean minutely, but neighborly and substantially all parts of the county are represented.

THE STATUTE

upon this, as Your Honor is aware, provides that the defendant shall set forth to the Court grounds upon which he bases a belief that he cannot receive a fair and impartial trial; and the Judge has the power to decide whether the affiant has made them in good faith. The old statute of 1845 provided that a change of venue should be peremptorily granted in cases where the defendant would swear that there was danger, in his judgment, that he could not receive a fair and impartial trial by reason of the prejudice of the inhabitants of the place wherein it was pending. Your Honor, perhaps, is also aware that that statute was passed when the State was sparsely settled—when there were no railroads—and when a change of venue from one county to another was, in fact, a continuance of the case for six months; and that statute was resorted to merely as a means to get a continuance, because at the time to change the venue was imperative, and the right to require it was purely within the power of the defendant. It was abused, and men guilty of grievous crimes escaped trial by the aid of that statute. The Legislature endeavored to avert the evil done by it, and took away from the defendant the right to abuse the power given him by the statute, by swearing that he could not get a fair and impartial trial when it was plain to the Court that he could, and said that he should evolve to the Court the ground upon which he based that, and, in substance, that the Court should see whether he was making that claim in good faith.

OBJECT OF THE CHANGE.

I do not understand that it was the object of the new statute to lessen the defendant's right, but simply to restrict him to what was before his actual right, and not permit him to have a change of venue when his application was grossly false. I have seen in my practice at the bar, and I presume Your Honor has also, a man stand up and, under the old statute, apply for a change of venue by reason of prejudice in the mind of the Judge, when the Judge never saw the man and he never saw the Judge or heard of him. The same has been said in reference to the prejudice existing against a defendant, when, out of a populous county, there were not twenty men that ever heard of him. Now, this statute was amended, not, as I said, to abridge the rights, but simply to require the making of the application in good faith. In this case, Mr. Gage—having produced these newspaper articles, which, as he says, in all the web and woof of them are false; having sent other men to traverse this county to find out and ascertain the fact; having made inquiries in the adjoining county to see whether the evil influence had also extended there; having ascertained that the cause of the people grows, in this county, out of the interest they have in the matter, when they would have none if it were out of the limits of the county—comes here and files his own affidavit, accompanied by those of sixty other respectable and reputable citizens. Now, then, Your Honor, I do not think, on our part, we should say anything to this application until we have heard from the State's Attorney, because it is perfectly plain that if, under a showing like this, we cannot obtain a venue, then, substantially, the statute upon the subject has been repealed.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Mr. Reed—If the Court please, I hardly know what to say in reference to this application. I am free to confess that it is the strongest application which has been made to this Court since the statute has been in force. It is the strongest one I know of, and it will not be inappropriate for me to give a short history of the statute. The first applications under it for a change of venue were made, as I remember, by some of the Aldermen who were indicted soon after the fire for bribery. Judge Tree refused the application. Subsequently, at another term of court, application was made on behalf of some of the other indicted Aldermen, and Judge Farwell granted a change of venue to Lake County, against a very vigorous opposition on the part of Sidney Smith, who assisted me. We did all we could, but I do not think their application was as strong as the one made here to-day. The next application, as I remember, was that of Timothy W. Fuller, or Tim Fuller, a man of some notoriety as a sort of common swindler. That was made to His Honor Judge Rogers, who granted it, but it was afterwards withdrawn by an arrangement that the fellow should plead guilty to some other indictments and serve out punishment here, and I sent him up on that indictment. The next was before Your Honor last fall—in the case of Bean, the conductor of the train which met with a terrible accident near Sag bridge, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad. I resisted it as strongly as I could, but Your Honor granted a change of venue to Joliet, in Will County.

A NEW STATUTE.

I never knew until the other day, when I was examining the question, that any statute had been passed on this subject since the act of 1861; but I discovered in the act of 1872 a statute which changes the law somewhat,—changes the status of the case if Your Honor should overrule this motion. In "Gray and Others against The People,"—which was an indictment for burglary in Kane County,—application was made for a change of venue, and refused by the Court, and the case taken up to the Supreme Court on writ of error. The Supreme Court decided that a change of venue ought to have been granted, dismissing that part by saying: "The Court having the discretion and having denied the petition, error cannot be assigned on the decision." That decision was made a few days after this statute was passed. But our Legislature in 1872 passed an act, which I did not know of until a few days ago, which says:

> Exceptions taken to decisions of any Court in this State overruling motions for arrest of judgment for new trials, or for continuance, or for change of venue, shall be allowed in criminal and in penal and qui tam actions, and the party excepting to such decisions may assign the same for error in the same manner as in civil cases.

Mr. Swett—I am perfectly willing that this motion should be overruled. I did not know of that statute. [Laughter among the attorneys.]

Mr. Reed—Mr. Dexter said he did not until this morning. I did not know of it until after I got notice of this motion, and then I looked it up. I believe it is within Your Honor's discretion to refuse or to grant this motion. I want to say further that this amended statute provides that "it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney to file counter affidavits."

HIS INQUIRIES.

After I received notice last week that this motion would be made this morning I took occasion to inquire among the people,—knowing I had a right to deny the existence of prejudice,—and I asked a good many of them if they would come in here to me and swear to an affidavit that there was no prejudice among the people; but I failed to find a man who was willing to do so. That is the reason I have no affidavits in denial; and, with this statute of 1872, giving them the right to except to Your Honor's decision, I fear that, if Your Honor should overrule the motion, it would be such an error that the Supreme Court would reverse any conviction that might be had; and when the case is tried I want to try it so that it shall be final and settled. I leave the application with Your Honor.

THE COURT WILL GRANT IT.

The Court—I have no hesitation in saying that this new statute would make no change in the conclusion at which I arrived after hearing these views. Whether the defendant could receive a fair trial in this county I do not know.—I am not prepared to say; but I think the facts disclosed by these affidavits abundantly show that he has reasonable ground to apprehend that he could not. There has been such a general expression through the press, and the public have taken so deep an interest in his case, that I feel that he has just ground to apprehend that he could not have a fair trial. I suppose it is inevitable in cases of this character that the press will speak out,—that it will, to a certain extent, prejudge the case of the accused. In this case, by reason of the deep pecuniary interest which the public has in the action of the defendant, I suppose the language of the press has been more excited, more denunciatory, than usual. It is inevitable, I suppose, but, at the same time, so long as the press will indulge in such statements it must follow, as a matter of course, that the courts will be compelled to allow a change of venue whenever it is demanded and supported by affidavits of the character of those submitted in this case. I feel, therefore, that I have nothing else to do in the case but to grant this application, and accordingly order that the venue be changed to Lake County. I suppose there is no objection to that?

WHERE SHALL IT GO?

Mr. Reed—The statute says: "Shall award a change of venue to the next nearest county. I did not know until a few days ago that the county-seat of Du Page County was located at Wheaton by a decision of the Supreme Court; and I understand that Wheaton is nearer to this county than Waukegan, in Lake County. The gentlemen will see in a moment why I make this statement. I am not particular to which county it goes,—Lake or Du Page,—it does not make any difference so far as I am concerned. If it goes to Waukegan, Lake County, I want the record to show that it goes on the defendant's application, so that no point can be made hereafter that that was not the next county.

LAKE.

Mr. Swett—I have simply one reason for preferring that it shall go to Lake.

Mr. Reed—I do not object to it.

Mr. Swett—We agree to it.

Mr. Reed—Let the record show, then, that it is upon the application of the defendant. There is a perjury indictment pending against Mr. Gage, which His Honor, Judge Moore, has under consideration. If that is sustained will not this same motion apply to it? Hence I think it proper that new bail should be given. That is the practice. (To Mr. Swett)—What morning can you come in and give bail to appear at the Circuit Court of Lake County?

WHY IT IS PREFERRED.

Mr. Swett—I desire to make one statement. The only ground on which we prefer Lake County is this: In the division of labor between Mr. Dexter and myself, I undertook to investigate the public prejudice, and had investigations made in the County of Lake, supposing the case would go there as a matter of law—[Mr. Reed—Cases did until the county-seat of Du Page was moved.]—to know if prejudice existed there; and I would not consent to its going anywhere else until I could make investigation, as many of the people who do business in Chicago live in the adjacent towns.

Mr. Reed—I would just as soon it would go there as anywhere else. How about the bail?

THE BAIL.

Mr. Swett—We will fix that.

Mr. Reed—Perhaps it would be better to leave it as it is. I was going to suggest that we wait until Judge Moore decides whether or not the other indictment is valid.

The Court—That would be the better course.

Mr. Reed—So that, if he sustained that indictment, they could come in and give bail on both at once.

This ended the discussion, and the attorneys and many of the spectators left the court-room.

THE COURTS.

The Pennsylvania Case Finally Settled.

Dividend for the Creditors of the Lamar.

Bankruptcy Items---New Suits---Judgments.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The somewhat celebrated, or perhaps notorious, case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against John B. Sherman and Samuel and A. M. Allerton is at last settled, or nearly so. The facts are too well known to need an extended resume now. It will be remembered that, prior to the commencement of the present suit, a suit was brought in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Sherman and A. M. Allerton against Samuel Allerton for an account. A decree was had, and an account ordered. After the decree for an account, Samuel Allerton began a suit for an injunction to stop this account. This was dismissed, and he next brought a bill to set aside the former decree. It is agreed by the terms of settlement that all these suits, including the one here, shall be dismissed and the accounting stopped. More than this cannot be learned at present, and the terms are, in fact, not quite arranged. The necessary papers have not yet been filed, as it is necessary to procure a formal release from the nominal plaintiffs, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Samuel Allerton has gone to Philadelphia for this purpose.

The attorneys for the defense—Walker, Dexter & Smith—claim that the fact of a new trial having been granted would make no difference, as there was abundant evidence to prove that no partnership was formed, at least until after the execution of the lease on which the present suit was brought. Moreover, for the same reason, the New York cases were unimportant, as they only established that a partnership existed, but did not fix the date at which it began.

It seems certain now, from the recent turn of the case, that this was merely a countermarch on the part of Samuel Allerton against his victorious associates in the New York suit. The case was brought nominally in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and, of course, he was necessarily a nominal defendant.

This puts an end to a large mass of litigation, which also must have been very expensive. Both parties claim the victory, and that they are perfectly satisfied.

A COMPLICATED AFFAIR.

The affairs of the late grand gas-manufacturing and gas-fitting firm of Goshorn, Fontayne & Co. have been published piecemeal by the various orders in the bankruptcy proceedings, but they are anew reiterated by a bill brought by R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of that firm, against George Chappel, Margaret F. Goshorn, Elizabeth M. Fontayne, and Lafayette F. Smith,—Administrator of the estate of Marcellus Smith, deceased. Jenkins states that, in February, 1873, said Goshorn and Fontayne bought a two-thirds interest in the business of Morgan L. Curtis in the manufacture of gas fixtures, paying therefor $40,000. In July following they bought his remaining interest, giving $15,500 in notes. Some time in October they suddenly sold out their entire stock to one George Chappel for a nominal consideration of $60,000, but taking as payment about 35 acres of land in Melrose, claimed to be worth $15 a front foot, over and above an incumbrance for $6 a foot. Part of this property was conveyed to Goshorn and Fontayne, but the major portion was put in the names of their wives, two of the defendants in the present case. The whole land was estimated by Chappel to be worth $65,000, but the complainant alleges that by real estate men it is valued at only $5 or $6 a front foot. A short time previous to this transaction, Mr. Gorshorn had sold to Chappel a house and lot on West Adams street for $7,500. Jenkins claims that Chappel never paid anything for this; that the whole sale was a fraud; that Goshorn and Fontayne were indebted in the sum of at least $26,000; and that the transfer to Chappel was made to defraud their creditors. Fontayne, since the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, has bought a house, No. 3 Indiana avenue, on leased ground, for $7,000, which the complainant alleges was paid for with funds drawn from the partnership accounts.

Lafayette F. Smith, Administrator of the Smith estate, which owns the building Nos. 314 and 316 State street, where the bankrupts had their store, has also seized on their property for non-payment of rent. Complainant therefore asks that the tranfer to Chappel may be decreed void, and that all their property so sold, together with the house on Indiana avenue, may be decreed to be assets in his hands for the benefit of the firm creditors.

THE VALUE OF A CIPHER.

Vogler & Geudtner, trunk-manufacturers, are the latest who have discovered the manifold errors of the Tax Assessors. In their bill filed in the Superior Court against P. M. Cleary they state that, as in duty bound, they made their return last May of $3,650 as representing their taxable personal property. By some mistake the Assessor changed this, by inserting a cipher, to $30,650, and extended his taxes on that basis. They appealed to the Board of County Commissioners, who remitted the County tax, but declined to rebate the whole excess, which amounts to about $440. The complainants therefore feel compelled to apply to a Court of Chancery, and ask to have the valuation on which the taxes are extended properly corrected.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, Assignee of the above, filed his monthly report yesterday, showing

Balance Feb. 1	$18,984.33
Expenditures	540.00
Balance March 1	$18,444.33

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

George Chandler, the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, filed a report yesterday before Judge Moore, stating that he had on hand a sufficient sum of money with which to pay a dividend of 12 per cent on all claims heretofore proved against the Company. The report was confirmed and an order made for distribution.

ITEMS.

The hotly contested case of Tolman & King against the Knickerbocker resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount. This is the first case of the kind against this Company, the remainder having in one way or another been settled or put off by changes of venue. Of course, the inevitable motion for a new trial was entered, and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, to keep the parties out of their money as long as possible.

J. H. McVicker dismissed his suit, commenced some time ago, against Maurice Grau.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in trying the case of Carl Ebert, brought against the Illinois Central Railroad to recover damages for a personal injury by the defendant's cars.

Judge Tree is engaged in hearing the case of Culbertson, Blair & Co. against Lyon, involving the legality of sales for future delivery of "puts." A similar case has lately been tried in the United States District Court before Judge Blodgett, but no decision has been given.

Judge Jameson will call a number of condemnation cases to-day, as will be seen by the call below, and Monday will commence with Calendar No. 3.

Judge Burns, of Lacon, Ill., will be here Monday to call Calendar No. 2 in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joseph R. Payson, Assignee, &c., began an action against William B. Young, claiming $5,000.

The Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago, began an action for $8,000 against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

S. R. Nickerson was adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable April 3. R. E. Jenkins was also appointed Provisional Assignee.

The proceedings against Albert Kidder were ordered to be dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Augustus Wallbaum began a suit in assumpsit against Mary K. Peck for $4,000, and another against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company for $20,000.

John Adams and Isaac Eldredge brought suit for $1,000 against Louis Ramp.

T. M. Bradley, for the use of Peter Devine, began an action in debt against Emery R. Gard and G. M. Kimbark, laying damages at $4,000.

Nevin W. Butler, Receiver, etc., of Edward Hagedorn and Fred Bohde, sued Max Wohl for $1,000.

Susan J. Patterson began a suit for $2,000 against Willard N. Bruner and Charles E. Bruner.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Rosina Freund commenced a suit for $2,000 against E. C. Johnstone, James Wishart, and William Wisdom.

A. J. York, as agent of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, began a replevin suit against J. Arnold and John Doe, to recover $2,000 worth of banking counters; and another against D. S. Whittenhall to recover two glazed partitions, worth $2,300.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Wallace, of the County Court, yesterday appointed D. T. Mulvey guardian of Theodosia Mulvey and others, minors, under an approved bond of $3,400.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT will not have any set call.

JUDGE GARY—75, 79 to 82, 85, 86, 88 to 100, all inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—45,694, 44,303, 46,249, 46,250, 46,251, 46,251, 46,253, 46,254, and 46,256.

JUDGE ROGERS—311 to 335, except 313, 315, 318, 322, and 332.

JUDGE TREE—950, 964, 1,883, 605, and all cases set previously to March 4.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, JUDGE BLODGETT.—J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, v. Henry Meineke, $321.55.—Same v. J. A. Koch, $74.12.—Same v. J. P. Foss, $169.59.—Same v. Mrs. Anna Steintaus.—Same v. Simon Hanson.—Same v. Sven Rasmussen, damages $69.03—Same v. Charles Timm, $34.78.—Same v. Charles Utesch, $42.29.—Same v. Daniel Webster, $313.68—Same v. Ernst Bock, $26.95.—Same v. William Schader, $88.79.—Same v. Thomas Casserly, $63.22—Same v. N. T. Curth, $157.55.—Same v. Edward Fleming, $7.63.—Same v. Patrick Daly, $46.97.—Same v. Peter J. Johann, $74.12.—Same v. Patrick Kilbridge, $65.40.—Same v. John McEnery, $43.60.—Same v. Maria Quigley, $81.47.—Same v. James Heneren, $46.91.—Same v. Thomas Scanlon, $40.95.—Same v. J. Sutler et al., $77.64.—Same v. Charles Busby, $312.15.—Same v. Joachim Russon, $39.34.—Same v. John Sollitt, $302.52.—Same v. E. A. Schmeiser, $55.34.—Same v. Jacob Sutter, $39.90.—Same v. John McElroy, $49.05.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James F. Smith v. C. J. Kallborn, $335.08.

JUDGE GARY.—Christian Braner v. John Cluer, $307.35.—The Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company v. George C. Monroe, Walter R. Robbins and Frank C. Gay. Judgment as to Robbins only $302.—George P. Holmes v. J. C. Fussey, $529.13.—Dennis O'Connor, Anthony Burnes, and Patrick Naughton v. Rufus Rand $1,669.69.—Charles E. Cook v. M. Selz, J. O. Rutter, J. W. Bunn, and M. A. Meyer, $400.—The Fourth National Bank v. John Antrim, Henry Knowles, and Thomas M. Antrim, $926.50.

CIRCUIT COURT. JUDGE TREE—Tolman & King v. the Knickerbocker Insurance Company; verdict, $2,812.50.

WISCONSIN.

The Disposition of the St. Croix Land-Grant—Railway Legislation—The Legislative Chaplains.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—There has been general felicitation to-day over the satisfactory disposition of the St. Croix Land-Grant,—in the contest over which so much time and money were spent a year ago,—by giving the lands to the only companies that have an interest in building the road, the North Wisconsin and the Chicago & Pacific Air-Line, the former being the only one that has done anything to save the grant to the State. The vote in the Assembly on concurring in the bill was 50 to 27. The opponents of the bill in the Senate filibustered all they could to prevent concurrence in the Assembly amendment about the price of lands; but it was carried 25 to 6, and the bill only awaits the Governor's signature.

Important action in regard to regulating railroads has been taken by each House, and it remains to be seen what will get through both Houses. The bill which has passed the Senate to regulate passenger and freight tariffs on railways, and create a Board of Railway Commissioners, divides railways into three classes,—A, B, and C; A including the St. Paul, Northwestern, and Western Union, and all roads leased or operated by them; B, the Wisconsin Central, Green Bay & Minnesota, and West Wisconsin, with the lines leased and operated by them; and C, all other lines. Passenger rates are fixed at 3 to 4 cents a mile. Freight is divided into four general classes, and each of these into eight special classes, and the maximum price for transporting said freight is fixed. Violation of the law is punishable by fine not exceeding $200 for each offense, and liability to the complainant for three times any overcharge, and roads are prohibited from charging higher freights than in June, 1873. The Governor is authorized, on or before May 1, with the Senate's consent, to appoint, for one, two, and three years, three Railway Commissioners, who shall have power to send for persons and papers, to examine books and accounts of railways, to ride free on roads, and who are to receive $2,500 a year and $3 a day traveling expenses. They shall have power to inquire into and report the actual cost of roads, the gross earnings, the interest-bearing indebtedness, &c. They also have power to classify freights, except in case of articles placed by law in special classes, and are empowered to reduce rates in general or special cases, when it can be done without injury to roads.

The bill passed by the Assembly last night, No. 466, by a vote of 69 to 14, is a bill raising the rate of railroad license on gross earnings, and for the appointment of three Railroad Commissioners, with powers less than those conferred in the Senate bill; with $3,000 salary; office at the Capital; free transportation, and $3 a day for expenses.

Mr. West introduced a humorous resolution in the Assembly this morning, which was tabled, for a general thanksgiving in view of the fact that this bill was equally satisfactory to Grangers, railroad officials and attorneys, and members of the Third House generally. The Assembly also passed a bill to regulate railroad passengers' fare and the number of brakemen employed on railroad trains.

It appears the only man to be paid for opening legislative sessions with prayer is the Rev. Mr. Thuringer, a Jew. There were so many hard things said about paid prayers in the Legislature, at the opening of the session, that the Protestant clergy joined in a note declining any pay for their services. Mr. Thuringer did not sign, and has officiated in turn. So the Senate, after a lively discussion, has voted him $25 compensation, in which the Assembly will doubtless concur.

MICHIGAN.

Insurance Statistics—State Treasury Statement—Special Judicial Election.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 28.—A table has just been completed by the Treasury Department, showing the number of fire and marine insurance companies authorized to do business in this State, and the amount received for specific taxes for the years 1872 and 1873. The amount received for taxes of 1872 was $58,201.98, from ninety-two companies. Ten companies doing business in 1872 have gone out, leaving eighty-two, which did a business in 1873 amounting to $6,106,765, against $5,494,665 by the same companies in 1872,—showing an increase of $612,100. The total amount received for tax of 1773 was $65,838.20.

Treasury balance for February, 1874:

Balance Feb. 1	$700,048.77
Receipts	523,256.98
Disbursements	59,769.22
Balance Feb. 28	1,163,513.88

Gov. Bagley has ordered a special election in the Tenth Judicial Circuit at the regular spring elections, to fill the vacancy in the Judgeship caused by resignation.

English Books.

We would call the attention of the public to the sale of English books, at auction, at 204 and 206 East Madison street, to commence Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The books now on exhibition. See advertisement.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Day's Work of the Illinois Legislature.

The Criminal Code Before the Lower House.

Railroad Legislation Embodied in It by Zealous Grangers.

Reconsideration Taken, and Exercise Given to Common-Sense.

More About the Printing and Binding Frauds.

Rings Within Rings and Steals Within Steals.

The Compulsory Education Bill Passed to Third Reading in the Senate.

How the Cook County Members Have Attended to Their Own Business.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The House resumed the consideration of the Criminal Code, the pending question being Cassedy's motion to strike out the section allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf. Pollock had the floor in favor of the section. When he had exhausted his repertoire of illustrations, etc., Greg moved to table Cassedy's motion, and it was tabled—82 to 29.

Jones' amendment relative to

SENTENCING MURDERERS

to be hanged, which was lost yesterday, was adopted, as follows:

> Provided the day set shall not occur before the tenth day of the term of the Supreme Court occurring (in any Grand Division) next after the pronouncing of the judgment.

Hollenback offered a

NEW DIVISION, ENTITLED "RAILROADS,"

providing that, if any conductor, station-agent, ticket-agent, clerk, officer, servant, or employe of any railroad shall ask or charge any greater rate of fare than is allowed by law, he shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, or go to jail until the fine and costs are paid.

Another section fines railroad employes not less than $50, nor more than $200, for putting off a train a passenger who refuses to pay more than the fare prescribed by law or by the Railroad Board. The decision was adopted by 59 to 55.

Subsequently, Armstrong, of Grundy, moved to reconsider the vote on the ground that the sections made the schedules absolute rates. The motion prevailed, 44 to 67. Dunham spoke against the sections as unjust and making employes responsible for the acts of the companies.

Armstrong, of Grundy, did not like the sections, as the Criminal Code would fall with it in.

Rogers was in the same frame of mind, and, in addition, did not believe in persecuting railroads.

Morrison was opposed to the sections.

Savage hoped the sections would be embodied, and railroads be forced to obey the law or suspend operations.

Shaw believed it was precisely what the people demanded, as it would bring railroads to time. They would have to stop running or obey the laws.

Jaquess wanted to know if they were to stay all summer over that revision, which would be the effect of

THE FIRE-BRAND OF AN AMENDMENT,

as it would never be concurred in by the Senate. Were they going to open the vexed question of railroad legislation?

Armstrong, of LaSalle, moved to refer to the Special Committee of Thirteen, which had once reported against the same provisions in a separate bill.

Hart moved to postpone until Tuesday, and the bill and the amendment went over.

The Hildrup bill, which embraces the same ideas in better shape, was laid on the table last year, on the recommendation of Hart's Committee of Thirteen. It will probably be resurrected and passed, which will be better, if it should pass at all, than to encumber the code with an irrelevant subject.

PRINTING AND BINDING FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Mr. Merritt, proprietor of the *State Register* and one of the contractors for the public printing, testified before the Committee that he intended putting in a separate bid, but Bailhache proposed they should unite in one bid, and he agreed; that he raised half the purchase money by the aid of Melvin, but he did not distribute it, nor did he know of the alteration in the bid for fifth-class press-work from 6¼ to 25 cents for twenty-five impressions, until it came out in the investigation.

Mr. Barkley, of the sub-committee, composed of himself and Thornton, testified that they had examined

THE BOOKS IN THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

and found that, up to December last, fifth-class press-work was charged at the rate of 6¼ cents for twenty-five impressions, showing how the printers themselves construed the law up to that time. They also found that there were three columns of figures in the paper account, the first showing the cost of the paper to the *Journal* Company, the second the amount to be divided between the *Journal* and the *Register*, and the third the amount added by the *Journal* Company, being its own

PRIVATE STEAL.

For instance, one item of paper cost $8, at the outside; to that was added $9.25, which was divided between the *Journal* and *Register*, being a joint steal, bringing the cost of that paper up to $17.25. To that was again added an account of the *Journal's* private steal, $2.25, making the cost to the State $19.25 for a bundle of paper that cost $8 at the outside.

Mr. McIntosh, an expert from Chicago, testified,

REGARDING THE BINDING,

that the agricultural reports could be bound at from 15 to 20 cents a volume for an edition of 10,000. The charge to the State is 58 cents a volume. The Railroad Commissioners' and Auditor's reports, of which small editions were issued, could be bound at from 25 to 30 cents.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Orendorff, a member of the Printing Committee, had the section of

THE CRIMINAL CODE

relating to conspiracy amended so that "if two or more persons conspire or agree together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to . . . prevent competition in the letting of any contract to the State, or the authorities of any county, city, town, or village, or shall induce any person not to enter into such competition . . . shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not exceeding three years, or fined not exceeding $1,000."

Secretary Harlow will address the Committee Thursday evening, on behalf of the Printing Commissioners, to refute insinuations that have been made against them.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The Compulsory Education bill being on consideration by sections in the Senate, Casey made an elephantine effort to be funny by moving that children be compelled to work three months in year instead of going to school. This was defeated—22 to 10.

Hampton desired to strike out the sixth section,

PROVIDING POOR CHILDREN WITH CLOTHING.

He urged that it would encourage idleness and pauperism, and take away the incentive to action necessary in the case of both parents and children.

Baldwin hoped no such calamity would happen to the bill. If they were to make an effort to compel education, they should not refuse to furnish clothes.

Steele thought, if this bill was necessary at all, it was necessary to have it complete in all its parts, and not presenting the incongruous feature of compelling children to go to school without clothes.

Burke hardly knew what next to expect in the way of bills for education, and already he was called on to vote for or against bills to provide books, to allow the issuing of diplomas, and now for a double proposition to compel children to go to school and the public to clothe them.

The proposition to strike out was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 25. Casey proposed another nonsensical amendment, which was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas, 25; nays, 11; as follows:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Jacobs,	Sheldon,
Brown,	Lee,	Shepard,
Canfield,	McGrath,	Steele,
Castle,	Nicholson,	Strong,
Cummings,	Palmer,	Thompson,
Cunningham,	Patterson,	Ware,
Gunlach,	Reynolds,	Whiting,
Hampton,	Sanford,	Williamson—25.
Henry,		

NAYS.

Brooks,	Terrell,	Kelley,
Burke,	Glenn,	Searns,
Casey,	Hinchcliffe,	Warren—11.
Cusey,	Hundley,	

There is no doubt that the bill will pass, as it requires but one more vote, which it will get on third reading.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—A petition for a modification of the Railroad law, came from Logan County, with 110 signers, and a note on the back saying: "We can get two-thirds of the county to sign this petition, if you desire it," was presented by Mr. Nicholson. A similar one from Iroquois County, was presented by Mr. Palmer, and both were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE FORTIETH PARALLEL RAILROAD.

The House squabbled over a proposition to give the House to the Fortieth Parallel Railroad Convention, but finally it was given, and there will not be any session to-morrow afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Mr. Canfield introduced this morning a bill "to amend Sec. 8 of an act to provide for annexing and excluding territory to and from cities, towns, and villages, and to unite cities, towns, and villages." It is intended to meet cases where no one lives on the territory, as in the case of a farm whose owner desires to annex or disconnect it.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. Jones announced that all but six committee clerks had been discharged, and those will be turned adrift as soon as their services can be dispensed with.

THE COUNTY COURT BILL

has passed the House at last. It provides that, in addition to the jurisdiction now conferred by law, County Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all that class of cases wherein Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed or the value of property in controversy shall not exceed $500, and in all criminal offenses and misdemeanors where the punishment is not imprisonment in the Penitentiary or death, and such other classes of cases as shall be specially conferred on said court by general law; provided, no appeals shall be allowed from Justices of the Peace to the County Courts. The Senate postponed the reconsideration of the resolution regarding the Southern Penitentiary until to-morrow by 30 to 12.

GATES ON THE LITTLE WABASH.

The Appropriation bill giving $1,600 to hang the gates on the Little Wabash failed to pass the House. On a motion to reconsider, Dolan appealed to them to hang the gates, or the $35,000 expended on the locks would be useless.

Leitze pitched into the bill as unnecessary.

Walker and others made speeches for it, and Hopkins was officious in his opposition to the bill, on the ground that Jaquess, Dolan, and others voted against the Copperas Creek dam. Hopkins said entirely too much on the subject.

Wicker and Rogers came to the rescue.

The reconsideration was carried, and, after other speeches, in which it was claimed that the river regulated freights on the railroad in that vicinity, the bill again failed to pass.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The bill in relation to advertisements and notices,—otherwise, a bill to increase the cost of law-suits and supply rural newspapers with advertisements,—was postponed until Friday, its author, Casey, fearing it would be defeated in a slim House, as it should be.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Lee (Senate) to perpetuate the well-known "Mayor's bill," came back from the Committee on Municipalities with a recommend that it do not pass. But, on Mr. Lee's motion, it took its place in order of second reading.

THE JURY LAW.

The House passed the emergency bill amending the Jury law enacted two weeks ago, so that a juror may serve on all trials during a term, and not on only one trial a year. This is the third attempt to provide legal juries made by this General Assembly.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATUTES.

The House passed the Senate Revision bill relating to construction of the statutes. This is the lawyer's dictionary. It makes no change in the old rules of construction.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The bill appropriating $100 to each County Agricultural Society and $3,000 to the State Society passed the House in spite of objections made, that the State Society had $19,000 on hand, drawing interest for somebody.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The repeal of the Registry law was beaten in the House, having received only 72 votes—five too few. A second bill to the same effect got three votes less. The following gentlemen dodged: Henry, Johnson, Hollenback, Shaw, Davis, Graham, Grant, Chambers, Westfall.

FIRE PATROLS.

The bill to allow Boards of Underwriters to establish and maintain a fire patrol was tabled in the Senate on McGrath's motion.

A FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

The Senate Appropriation Committee will recommend a bill appropriating $125,000 for building a Feeble-Minded Institute, leaving the location to three Commissioners.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Much surprise is expressed at the unaccountable hesitation evinced by the Governor in signing the bill for an act to revise the law in relation to township organization. The bill has passed both Houses. It was slightly amended in the Senate, and the House concurred nearly a week ago. The township elections will be held in four weeks from now, and the press and people of Chicago and all the other cities in the state and counties under township organization demand the relief which this bill will give, so as to avoid the scenes which so disgraced the name of elections in the north and west towns of Chicago last year.

COLLECTION OF WAGES.

The bill in relation to the collection of wages agitated the Senate to a considerable extent during the afternoon, Hinchcliffe and McGrath contending for it as a necessary measure in order to protect laborers in their rights. Casey proposed to strike from the bill the provision allowing attorneys' fees to be taxed as costs. Finally the whole subject took a run to the table, where it remained in spite of arduous efforts to reconsider the vote ordering it there.

PRINTING THE EVIDENCE.

Orendorff presented a resolution providing for printing the 800 pages of evidence taken in the printing investigation. Several gentlemen objected on the ground of expense, which would be enormous under the present contract, and they were right. Finally the House ordered the printing of 800 copies, which will compensate the printers for the loss resulting from the discovery of their frauds. It is understood that an effort will be made to include the contempt proceedings, the lawyer's speeches, the Judge's opinion, the remarks of the Committee even, and everything else. This is as large a fraud as any the printers have perpetrated. It will subserve no good purpose, excepting to gratify the vanity of the members of the Committee whose names appear on it, and to put a large sum of money in the pockets of rascally contractors. The order should be reconsidered at once.

THE "WHITED SEPULCHRES."

EARLVILLE, Ill., March 1, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As one of your readers, I want to thank you for the exposure you have made of the hypocrisy of the *Advance* and *Interior*, in the quack-medicine advertising business. Many of our pious citizens are opening their eyes wide in consequence. These whited sepulchres richly deserve the castigation you have given them. It is pitiable to see these canting hypocrites squirm. Keep them on the gridiron of public exposure until they learn that they cannot successfully steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in.

E.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING.

The regular noonday prayer-meeting, in the Methodist Church Block, was yesterday conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney. After the usual preliminary religious exercises of song, prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, Bishop Cheney made a few remarks, which he closed by reading several communications that had been sent to the pulpit. One was from a brother who asked the prayers of the audience that his three wayward sisters might see the error of their way and become, through Christ's blood, his sisters not only in the flesh, but in the spirit. Another letter was from a mother, who besought prayers for a most unworthy and unnatural son, who had gone over to the enemy and would avoid meeting her when he saw her. Another brother asked his hearers to pray for his wife, whose heart had not been softened by Christ's undying love.

The meeting being then declared open,—which means, according to a notice hung above the pulpit, that any member of the audience can pray, sing, or speak for the space of three minutes, provided that no "controverted facts" are touched upon,—a hymn was sung, and a gentleman arose to relate his ideas of faith and the potency of God's love. It was all-powerful, and, should they pin their faith to it, all would end to the glorification of Christ Jesus.

His three minutes having expired he sat down, and was followed by a gentleman who prayed, among other things, that our faith might be strengthened, the prayers of those asking help might be answered, and the meetings now holding might bear to the Lord God abundant fruit.

The next person arose to make a confession. He had doubted the other day the power of Christ's love for us, but he had sinned so doing. He now saw the immeasurable difference between our love for Jesus and His for us. If we but prayed and hoped our Savior's love would reclaim from the state which is worse than death the most hardened sinner.

The next gentleman thought that the inscrutable wisdom of God had foreordained that the petition intended to be presented to the Council Monday evening asking that dram-selling be forbidden on Sabbath, should be withheld to be presented next Monday evening. He thought if they should all fervently pray each day, that the obdurate Councilmen's hearts would be softened and turned towards their Redeemer, and that at the next meeting of the Council, the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor would be passed. The speaker closed his remarks by announcing his determination to beseech his Maker, on his knees, every day till Council meeting, that they may have in Chicago the Sabbath day observed as holy.

An old and weather-beaten man next arose and said that the most powerful auxiliary to God's love in bringing sinners to the feet of Jesus, was the mother's prayer. Forty years ago, he went to sea, and became a bad man, but his mother never gave up her prayers, and, after the lapse of many long years, he was brought to the full knowledge of the power of God's love even for the smallest and lowest of his creatures. He believed the prayers of many a sainted mother had been answered, even though their child was in distant countries. Another person corroborated this statement by relating his personal history. Six weeks ago he came to this great and wicked city, although young in years, old in sin. He was 500 miles from home, but his mother kept praying for him, and at last he awoke to the awful knowledge of his situation. He sought the Lord, and, glory be to God, he found Him.

A gentleman wished to call those present to the importance of receiving and thanking God. He did not think that we were willing and eager to receive the Lord as we should be, and he earnestly hoped all would thank Him for the countless favors received.

Bishop Cheney then requested the singing of the hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." After which a member of the Young Men's Christian Association arose and asked the prayers of the meeting for the services held in the depot. In addition, he wanted all present to come to the services next Sunday and lend their numbers to the glorification of God. After making these requests, he left the room and was succeeded by a person who likened the life and teachings of our Savior to a bouquet of flowers. He believed in the great efficacy of a mother's prayers, but also thought the power of children's prayers was deserving of consideration, and went on to relate how a little girl 2 years old softened the heart of her father, who was a hardened and aged sinner, and was the sweet though glorious means of bringing him to his Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. When the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," had been sung, Bishop Cheney said the time for closing had arrived, and, after announcing that the Rev. George Rogers, of England, would conduct the meeting to-day, he pronounced the benediction and dismissed the congregation.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE OLD ORGANIZATION.

The members of the former Protestant Episcopal Church, known as Christ Church, held a business meeting yesterday evening in their Sunday-school room. The object of the meeting was simply to take steps toward transferring to the Reformed Episcopal Church, known also as Christ Church, the property on the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, being 100 feet front on Michigan avenue, and a church edifice, personal property, etc., located thereon.

Mr. E. B. Phillips was chosen Chairman, and Mr. H. C. Smith Secretary. The business transacted was short and to the point. Mr. H. A. Porter offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned. The resolution made a proposition of sale of the church property to the new Society on substantially the terms given in the resolution below, adopted by the new Society.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The adjourned meeting of the congregation of Christ Church—Reformed Episcopal—was called to order a few minutes after 8 o'clock by the Senior Warden, William Aldrich. After prayer by Bishop Cheney, Mr. Henry C. Smith was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Greenleaf offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Wardens and Vestrymen of this church be authorized and directed to purchase, at such price as may be agreed upon, for Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, the lots of land situated on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois (being 100 feet front on Michigan avenue), together with the house and church edifice situated thereon, and other property of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, in said city, and upon such purchase, to execute and deliver a proper obligation or notes, binding this Church to pay the purchase price of said property, real and personal with such rate of interest, and at such time as they may agree upon, and also to execute, acknowledge, and deliver a suitable and sufficient mortgage or trust deed conveying the same property in such form and with such terms and conditions as they may agree upon, to secure the payment of said purchase price and interest, or any portion thereof, according to the terms of such obligations or notes.

THE BY-LAWS.

The Vestrymen, in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, presented their report upon by-laws, which were taken up separately for adoption. The first was to the following effect:

This church accedes to the constitution and canons of the Reformed Episcopal Church of America, and recognizes the authority of the same.

The question was asked, what were the constitution and canons of the Reformed Episcopal Church? Bishop Cheney stated that the canons were too long to be read, but that he would read the constitution. The latter has been already given in the New York dispatches of THE TRIBUNE. The first by-law was then adopted.

The remaining by-laws, as adopted, were as follows:

ART. II. The officers of this parish shall be two Wardens (senior and junior) and eight vestrymen, who shall be elected from the male members of the congregation, by ballot, at the annual meeting, on the first Monday after Easter Sunday in each year, and shall hold their office for one year and until others be elected in their stead; in case of any vacancy or vacancies from any cause in either of said offices, they shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies until the next annual meeting. [An amendment was made fixing the next election after Easter Sunday, 1875.]

ART. III. The Wardens and Vestrymen shall constitute a Board to transact all the temporal business of the parish, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum therefor, and shall have power to appoint a Clerk and Treasurer, and such other subordinate officers or agents as the business of the parish may require, and also to provide a Rector and secure for him suitable compensation. They shall also have power to appoint all representatives which this parish may be entitled to in any legislative or judicial body of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Article IV. related to the duties of the Wardens, Article V. to the duties of the Clerk, and Article VI. to the duties of Treasurer.

Article VII. directed the Senior-Warden to appoint four standing committees, on finance, building, music, and missions respectively.

Article VIII. declared that "all persons of full age who contribute to the support of the parish, and have done so for three months previous to the election, and who declare themselves to be bona fide worshipers in said church building, shall be qualified voters."

Article IX. provided that these by-laws might be amended, revised, or abolished at any meeting of the congregation by a two-thirds vote of all present, due notice having been given of such proposed change from the desk on two consecutive Sundays.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

The scene in the Common Council last Monday evening was the subject of much talk in and about the city and county offices. Among the Aldermen and also most private citizens not in, nor seeking, office, the opinion prevailed very strongly that Ald. Campbell was perfectly justifiable in resisting arrest, though his language to the Mayor was improper and aggravating to the last degree. If he was guilty of disrespect for the Council or the presiding officer thereof, it was for the Council to discipline its members, and not for the Mayor. Neither in his capacity as Mayor nor that of President of the Council had he authority to order the arrest of an Alderman in the discharge of his duties.

On the other hand, Mark Sheridan and Commissioner Klokke held that the Mayor had a right to order Campbell's arrest for being guilty of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. They thought if Mayor Colvin had called upon Capt. Buckley to arrest the fiery representative of the Thirteenth Ward, the arrest would have been made without difficulty. Sheridan flowed into poetry in describing the manner in which Capt. Buckley would have advanced, "authority in his voice, and lightning in his eye," all of which would have wilted Campbell and his surrounding band of abettors and law-resisters.

Ald. Sidwell thought that a good many of the the Aldermen would have arrested any attempt at arrest.

Police-Superintendent Rehm thought that if there were twelve policemen on the force who couldn't arrest the whole Council, if necessary, the whole force ought to be discharged. There would have been some broken heads anyhow.

The Mayor's police were in a lamentable state, not knowing whether the Mayor would summarily execute them, or whether the Council might not refuse to appropriate any salary for them for next year.

Mayor Colvin, with a wise foresight, thought best to let the matter simmer down before he appeared about the City Hall again, and his chair was vacant all day.

City-Attorney Jamieson declined to talk upon the subject, probably expecting a demand for a legal opinion as to the Mayor's authority in the premises.

The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works did not wish to mix up with any one else's quarrel. Probably they thought they had as much as they could attend to to settle the question of their Secretaryship.

The idlers who block up the doorways, spit on the walls, and make themselves generally obnoxious to the unfortunate public whose duties oblige them to visit the bad-smelling corridors of the shanty doing duty for a City Hall, were badly mixed upon the question, and generally agreed with that individual from whom they might possibly receive an invitation to drink.

On one point, however, the verdict was unanimous: the fact that such a scene should occur among the City Fathers was disgraceful in the highest degree. If order can only be maintained in the Council by shutting off the gas, a new office should be at once created, the Keeper of the Bear Garden, whose duties should be to supervise the meetings of the Council, and whose badge and instrument of office should be a gas-wrench.

DR. JOHNSON'S CARD.

The one engrossing topic of conversation in this city yesterday was Dr. Johnson's card in relation to W. F. Storey. Among business-men and politicians, hotel-loungers and hurried merchants, it was the one thing which was universally mentioned. It drove all meaner subjects out of sight. Everybody, on meeting his acquaintances, said "Have you read Dr. Johnson's card?" and followed it up with the second question "What do you think Storey will do about it?"

The second interrogatory was the concise way in which the *Journal* dealt locally with the subject, and it expressed precisely the public sentiment. As for the *Post and Mail*, it said nothing at all, a reticence which is believed to be due to the fact that the reporter sent to interview Mr. Storey on the subject had never since been heard from.

The general interest of the public was shown by the fact that all the copies of THE TRIBUNE at the news-stands were rapidly picked up, and the extra copies which had been printed were quickly disposed of. At the City Hall the struggle of the preceding night was put out of mind by this unexpected article, and the representatives of the various political factions found something which they could discuss without a disagreement. The Board of Trade, where ordinarily nothing is heard but disjointed converse having relation to the buying and selling of wheat and corn, was shaken from its gravity quite as much as it would have been by an impending "corner." The Pacific Hotel people put social gossip on one side, and talked only of Mr. Storey. At the club nothing else was heard. In public and in private it filled all mouths.

But it was not discussed in the ordinary fashion. People spoke of it in a subdued and expectant manner. It was something out of the ordinary. It was more than a mere battle of words. The assailed had turned and had wounded his assailant grievously, and the question was, whether Mr. Storey would take his punishment quietly, would reply in his paper, or would resort to personal violence. Some, with Southern training, believed that the editor had to choose one of two things, to leave the town, or resort to violence, and these expressions of opinion doubtless had much to do in starting the absurd report, which was all over the city yesterday, that Mr. Storey had assaulted Dr. Johnson. There was not in reality an atom of truth in it.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to reply to the malicious attack made on me at the City Council last evening by the member representing the Seventh Ward. It is only with feelings of disgust and astonishment that I notice his impure, false, and most unprovoked and uncalled-for attack on my professional character and standing. All respectable people who are acquainted with me, will pay no attention to his accusations, each and every one of which I deny and can prove to be totally false. It is true that I did (very reluctantly, however,) remove my residence from the North to the South Side at the time of the great fire with the rest of my neighbors, when we all found it was, to quote the Alderman's words, "becoming too hot for us." As to leaving Chicago, I have never left the city during twenty years' residence, except a few hours at a time, and then on professional business.

As to the Post-Office matter, I was appointed Post-Office Physician by the Postmaster, and can testify that during the time I was in that office not one of the employes was treated for any such cause as the honorable member says. Quite the contrary from my being "kicked out" by the present Postmaster, I have in my possession a complimentary letter from him, stating that the office was abolished.

In regard to the office of City Physician, I will say that I never applied for it, but my friends interfered in my behalf for the nomination. Yours, respectfully, G. C. PAOLI, M. D.

A CARD FROM THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your paper of Sunday an alleged report of remarks made by me, at the noon prayer-meeting on Saturday, and, although I have never before taken any notice of newspaper reports, this one so entirely misrepresents the spirit of my remarks, that I desire to state in your journal what *was* said by me in the meeting referred to. I *did* say, referring to an article in one of your papers misrepresenting the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, that the true course for Christian men was to refuse to advertise in, or buy any, paper which was hostile to Christianity or to the work of the Christian Church. So far from condemning the daily papers as a whole, there was not one word of this nature spoken. On the other hand, so far as they subserve the cause of morality, I have already regarded the daily press as the ally of the Christian Church.

Thanking you if you will give this a place in your journal, ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE.

78 ASHLAND AVENUE, March 3, 1874.

CRIMINAL.

THE POLICE COURTS.

A brutal-looking man, Joseph Normans by name, was charged before Justice Banyon yesterday morning at the Armory with having assaulted his wife. The latter expressed her willingness to abandon the prosecution if the prisoner would take a pledge never again to indulge in intoxicating beverages. This he promised to do, after making a short speech upon the general tendency of mankind to get drunk, in which he instanced Gen. Grant as an amiable example in high places. The pledge was accordingly drawn up, and solemnly sworn to by the prisoner, who winked with his left eye and smiled knowingly the while, so as to give the impression that his pledge would not stand any greater length of time than what would enable him to get to the first grog-shop. The oath being duly subscribed to, the prisoner and his anxious wife departed, with about twenty friends of the family, who had called to witness the "swearing off" ceremony.

John Walker, a young man from Kenosha, with a dangerous leaning towards light literature, was charged before Justice Boyden, yesterday morning, with stealing a copy of Owen Meredith's "Lucile" from the book store of Jansen, McClurg & Co., on State street. The pursued was apparently only half-witted, and the Justice remanded him down stairs, with the intention of frightening his wits out of him and then sending him back to his native wilds.

The workmen engaged on the new church on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue were paid off last Saturday night, and the event disturbed the equilibrium of many of them. Among those most seriously overcome by the happy event was James Molonay, an industrious mortar-mixer, who carried his orgies through the Sabbath into Monday, and behaved at his work in a manner which exasperated the rest of the workmen. In the afternoon he became enraged at a person riding past on a mule, and invited him to a personal encounter, pulling him off his beast, and treating him to a few feeble blows. This resulted in his arrest; but, on his promising better behavior in the future, he was discharged with a reprimand by Justice Boyden, and left the Armory repentant but smiling.

Joseph Sall sallied down Price place last Monday afternoon, and, noticing the front door of Mrs. Eliza Bennett's house (No. 55) ajar, Joseph walked in and pocketed a pair of gold bracelets of the value of about $100. Mrs. Bennett made her appearance at that moment, and, taking in at a glance the situation, she, like a brave little woman, locked the door, placed the key in her dress-pocket, and courageously collared the man, and, upon instituting a search of his pockets, the bracelets were brought to light. She then marched him off, and placed him in the custody of Officer Devine. Yesterday morning Justice Scully bound him over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $1,200.

About midnight, Monday, Officer Tom Cowdry discovered a band of six men tampering with the door of George Quinn's grocery store, corner of Desplaines and Hubbard streets. Harry Hanson, who was on the look-out across the way, saw that the party were discovered, and gave the signal, and they all made their escape except Hanson,—Cowdry arresting that gentleman, who was recognized at once as a well-known associate of thieves and blacklegs. He was sent to the Bridewell for ninety days.

The notorious "Tommy" Quirk was again before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with the larceny of a pair of shoes. Quirk with a chum sauntered into C. H. Nichols' shoe store at 139 South Halsted street and requested Nichols to give him a "good fit," and watching for an opportunity he slipped a pair to his chum, who concealed them under his coat, and they soon after took their departure. After they left Mr. Nichols missed the shoes, and surmising that one of the party had purloined them started in pursuit of Quirk and his companion. They discovering that Nichols was following them, took to their heels, and a spirited chase down Halsted street was witnessed by the frequenters of that thoroughfare; Mr. Nichols proving the fleetest of the two, overhauled Quirk; his chum dropped the shoes and made his escape. "Tommy" was held over to the Criminal Court, bond $500.

Hank Schram, whose reputation with the police as a successful sneak-thief and burglar some five years ago, made him an object of eternal suspicion and watch, retired from this city after the fire and was seen no more. Men breathed freer in the hope that Hank had shared the fate of many of the finest buildings and been reduced to cinders, but the other day he turned up living in style in Kuhns' European Hotel. Since his departure he had got married, and his wife was living with him. The detectives did not take long to find him out, however, and Monday he was arrested on general principles as a vagrant. Yesterday morning he appeared before Justice Boyden and pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him by Detective Gallagher, who gave a terse biography of the prisoner. The latter acknowledged being a gambler by profession, and challenged the Court to send him down as such. It seemed rather strange for the Court to deal as a vagrant with men on whose shirt-bosom gleamed a couple of diamonds, but being fully convinced that he had a hard citizen to deal with, he committed the prisoner to the Bridewell for 60 days, delaying the execution until the 11th of this month in order to allow him to move to other climes.

Patrick Rogers was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning for examination on the charge of receiving goods stolen from the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, but the witnesses for the prosecution not being ready, the case was continued until next Friday. Mrs. Rogers, who was in the court, was arrested on a similar charge and held to the same date under a bond of $500.

A huge colored man lodged a complaint at the Armory, before Justice Boyden, yesterday morning, against Langley & Co., jewelers, No. 172 Clark street, whom he accused of swindling him out of the enormous sum of $1.50. He went in there to buy an oroide watch, and allowed himself to be seduced into the back office, where a lottery was in progress. The walls of the office were crowded with all sorts of goods, and a desk was covered with sealed envelopes. One of these he purchased and broke open, to find out whether the number of the inclosed ticket entitled him to the $10,000 cash prize, the pair of Mexican ponies, a full dress suit, or a less costly meerschaum pipe, or one of the little articles of virtu which lend an elegant appearance to the lottery-office. Disappointment was in store for him, however. He drew a blank, then tried again, drew another blank, after which he tried to get back the three 50-cent shinplasters he so foolishly invested. Here also he met with disappointment, which caused him to make up his mind to appeal to the Courts. Justice Boyden, however, would have nothing to do with the matter, which he said ought to be attended to by the police authorities.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

At the Criminal Court yesterday, outside of the successful application for change of venue in the Gage case, a full report of which is elsewhere given, there was nothing of interest doing, a number of city cases occupying the Court's attention. One of these, however, was amusing, from the sudden reverse which was sustained by a party seeking for an appeal from a sentence of the august Banyon. The unfortunate party, Andrew Robbins by name, had been fined $100 by the ex-Chief-Justice for assaulting his wife, and he prayed Judge Booth to abolish, or at least diminish the fine. He acknowledged beating his wife and jumping upon her, while she was lying on a sick bed, and when the Judge expressed his horror at the brute's inhumanity, remarked with a snicker, "But you know, Judge, I didn't have my boots on." The Judge decided that the sentence of the Justice was not a just one, and amended it by having the case handed over to the Grand Jury and the appealing man was placed under arrest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Milton D. Dodge, arrested by Detective Tyrrell last week as a fugitive from justice from the State of Massachusetts, returned to the scene of his exploits last evening. The law officers in that locality are anxious to interview the fugitive on the subject of an alleged charge of bigamy.

Benda, the Italian cigar-maker, was again brought before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of putting new cigars in old boxes, the stamps of which had not been destroyed. The case was further continued until Friday.

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock a boy named Timothy Moore attacked Special Policeman Bassett, employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company near the corner of Fourteenth and State streets, and pelted him with stones. Bassett returned the fire with his revolver, inflicting a flesh wound on the boy's left leg. Bassett was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Excelsior Stone Company's canal-boat "Thunderbolt," arrived yesterday morning, being the first boat through the Canal. This Company have received the first boat for several seasons past.

The alarm from Box No. 112, at ten minutes past 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the two-story frame house at No. 1206 State-st., owned, and occupied as a saloon, by William Dahuecke. Damage nominal; fully insured in the Lamar of Philadelphia. Cause of fire a defective flue. The alarm from Box No. 826, half-an-hour later, was false.

The waiters at the Sherman House struck for higher wages day before yesterday without having given previous notice of their intended action. They were immediately discharged, and a half-an-hour later new waiters were serving dinner to the guests.

The Empire Fire Insurance Company, just organized under the general State law, has elected the following Board of Directors: A. L. Hale, Paul Cornell, E. R. Paul, E. G. Runnals, W. G. Proudfoot, H. F. Valett, M. B. Derrick, J. H. Myers, L. W. Pease, John W. Clapp, A. A. Dewey, L. Ladin, C. F. Loomis, R. Schloesser. The Directors have elected A. A. Dewey President, and J. H. Myers Secretary of the Company.

The total receipts of the recent Charity Ball for the Homeopathic Hospital, held at Standard Hall, on Michigan avenue, was $1,069, and the net proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of $787.

The opening lecture of the spring course, Rush Medical College, was delivered at the College Building, corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets, by Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, before the Faculty and students. On its conclusion Dr. Danforth, President of the Spring Faculty, announced that at 10 a. m. to-day Dr. Bridge would lecture on the subject of "Trichina Spiralis," illustrating the lecture by the exhibition of a patient affected with the disease, and of specimens of the trichinous pork by which he and fourteen others had been infected.

The Board of Councillors of the Woman's Hospital held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning. The President, Mrs. Hilton, read the list of officers elect for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Mrs. C. J. Hilton; First Vice-President—Mrs. D. H. Dyas; Second Vice-President—Mrs. H. O. Stone; Treasurer—Mrs. J. N. Camp; Secretary—Mrs. E. G. Hall; Board of Councillors—Mrs. T. D. Fitch, Mrs. F. B. Gardner, Mrs. E. J. Colby, Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. George Hall, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Mrs. E. S. Pike, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss Dr. M. Thompson, Miss Mary Prickett; Auditing Committee—Mrs. J. N. Camp, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. E. G. Hall; Supply Committee—Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. Dr. Dyas, Mrs. E. J. Colby. The annual report of the Solicitor, Mrs. L. D. Parkes, showed the cash receipts for the year 1873 to have been $3,716.75, merchandise, $1,008.75. Total, $4,725.50. From the report of Miss Charlotte Wedgewood, Resident Physician, it appeared that there had been treated, during the year ending Feb. 26, 241 patients, 40 of whom paid for services $763. There were 56 births and 7 deaths. The debt, amounting to about $1,000, will soon be paid.

THE GERMAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Although a large number of our German fellow-citizens have liberally responded to the call of the German Society for aid last fall, still the amount of contributions in money, etc., has proved insufficient for the heavy demands made upon the Society during the winter. The number of emigrants unemployed and calling for help is still on the increase, and the Society has no means at its disposal wherewith to afford them relief.

As it has been discovered that many of our most influential and wealthy German citizens have not been called upon by the collectors, and as many have declared their willingness to contribute liberally if called upon, the Board of Directors of the Society at their last meeting decided to make a collection from house to house throughout the entire city, and to engage for this purpose six collectors.

It is hoped that those who have not yet contributed towards the relief of the needy will do so at once, that the modest applicants, whom only the bitterest want compels to accept the charity of others, may not be forced to the alternative of public alms-houses or degrading beggary. That such may not be the case, the Society again appeals to the generosity and charity of the citizens of Chicago for aid.

THE CITY HALL.

The receipts in the City Collector's office yesterday amounted to $9,393.

A meeting of the Committee on Harbor and Bridges is called for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

The City Treasurer received yesterday from the County Collector the sum of $13,800, and $2,000 from the water-tax. The disbursements amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000.

A meeting of the Committee on Gaslights is called for 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The representatives of the Baldwin and Leffingwell gas-governors are to be present with their machines to explain their respective advantages.

City Attorney Jamieson yesterday closed the quasi-criminal calendar, in which the city was the plaintiff. Out of ninety-eight cases only one was decided against the city. In all the others judgment was given for the city or for costs on the defendants.

Martin Casey, who has been bridge-tender at the Lake street bridge for about fourteen years, having been accused of being violently opposed to the party at present in office in the city, Mr. Dan O'Hara took pains to investigate his course during the campaign. He found that Casey had been a strong partisan of the Peoples' ticket, and therefore set Mr. Casey at ease upon the subject of his rumored removal.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the weekly mortality report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing a total of 125 deaths for the week ending Feb. 28—6 more than the preceding week, and 2 less than the corresponding week in 1873. There were two deaths from small-pox. One death occurred from cholera-morbus, in the same house where a case of cholera occurred last fall, but whether this had anything to do with the recent death the Sanitary Superintendent does not pretend to say, but he strongly urges the necessity of a thorough cleaning of the city. In view of the open winter and large amount of work to be done, the present sanitary squad is wholly inadequate, and an increase is recommended. This recommendation was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with instructions to report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prof. Haven's lecture, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, will be devoted to "Epicurus and His Philosophy."

The Chicago Photographic Association meets this evening at No. 158 State street.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 p. m. to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Northrop will preach in the Second Baptist Church at half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

There will be no service in Trinity Chapel until Sunday, owing to the continued illness of the Rector, the Rev. Edward Sullivan.

In spite of the bad weather yesterday there was a large crowd at the Christian Union lunches at No. 172 Madison street. But the supplies held out, and everybody went away happy. The ladies are making large preparations for to-day, as they expect it to be a field-day, but, as they are veterans in the work, there need be no fears that they will be unequal to the occasion.

The receipts yesterday at the Exposition Building for the benefit of the Erring Woman's Refuge, Hospital for Women and Children, Foundling's Home, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Orphan Asylums were seriously lessened by the storm. The owner of the painting of the "Prodigal Son" had donated the whole proceeds of the exhibition yesterday and to-day to these noble causes, and the friends of the poor should make a determined rally, and, by inducing their friends to see the painting to-day, increase the receipts to at least $1,000.

All members of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, are requested to be promptly on hand this evening, at their Castle Hall, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, for the purpose of completing arrangements for their third annual ball, to be given at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, on the 13th inst.

PERSONAL.

MISS WEEDEN'S LECTURE.

The lecture delivered in St. Paul's Church, Sunday evening, by Miss Jane E. Weeden, on the general subject of Peace, was well attended and favorably received. Miss Weeden spoke in the interests of the American Peace Society, and showed very clearly the importance of arbitration and a Congress of Nations as substitutes for war, and gave many encouraging facts to show the progress already made in that direction.

Her address was intellectually vigorous, comprehensive, considerate, and remarkably free from indiscriminate condemnation and impracticable theories. Miss Weeden speaks without notes, is familiar with her subject, and both interests and instructs her audience. Judged by her success last Sunday evening, she may be safely commended to the public as an efficient advocate of a very important cause.

W. H. RYDER,
Pastor St. Paul's Church.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1874.

Charles F. Hatch, General Manager of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, formerly Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is expected in this city to-morrow. He has a host of friends here who will be glad to see him.

Mr. George W. Pearson, the manager of the Sherman House, who has been confined to his bed with dropsy for the last two or three weeks, was out again yesterday attending to his duties at the hotel in his usual polite way.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—John Tod, Cleveland; J. W. Bossler, Pennsylvania; J. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; Capt. T. J. Buford, Rock Island; Col. J. P. Sanford, Marshalltown, Ia.; C. H. Merrill, Boston; F. M. Green, Washington; William Myers, Cheyenne. . . . *Palmer House*—A. H. Beach, New York; N. Jones, Syracuse; G. A. White, Boston; J. B. Hodmer, New York; C. N. Hall, Emerson; E. W. Eldridge, Detroit; W. A. Babcock, New York; J. E. Todd, Galena; W. Roe, England. . . . *Tremont House*—W. F. Day, Macon; F. DeCamp, Cincinnati; S. Osborn, Brooklyn; T. B. Perkins, Ft. Wayne; F. H. Wyman, Burlington; S. Brusl, Omaha; O. McFarland, St. Paul; J. S. Cook, Cedar Rapids. . . . *Sherman House*—B. H. Sherman, Toledo; B. F. Elfelt, St. Paul; E. S. Norton, New York; W. P. Parker, Detroit; L. Dearborn, Havana; P. J. Williams, Rock Island; F. Marrill, Mount Vernon.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake met in regular session at the Town Hall Monday afternoon. Present: President Burcky, and Trustees Colman, Colvin, Tabor, and Drake.

The minutes of the meeting held Feb. 27 were read and approved, with the exception that, in the Judges of Election, G. Titus was substituted in place of George Schwing, and Jacob Bergman and John Rosch in place of William Brinkman and J. G. McCullough.

BILLS AND PAY-ROLLS.

The bill of William Watson, amounting to $31.50, as rebate on special assessment for an improvement not made, was allowed. The following bills and pay-rolls were allowed: J. Gray, for coal furnished as relief $5.50; M. Fleming and Bro., coal for outdoor relief, $49.25; Tucker & Sherman, livery for the year ending Jan. 1, 1874, $229; the *Sun* for publishing for Board meetings, $40; police time and pay-roll for the month ending Feb. 28, 1874, $487.50; Mr. Watson, for medicine as outdoor relief, $695; and George W. Gage, removing and rebuilding on Johnston avenue, $56.

POLICE REPORT.

Sergt. Gahan presented his monthly police report, which shows the number arrested in the Town of Lake during last month to have been 28, as follows: Drunk, 4; drunk and disorderly, 8; assault and battery, 4; threats, 4; vagrancy, 2; and confidence operations, 1. The total amount of fines was $107.50, of which $80 was collected and $26.50 remitted.

NEW STREET.

Dr. Miller spoke in relation to the opening of a new street a quarter of a mile west of Halsted street. He said the people in the neighborhood did not desire the street; there were no subdivisions on the line of the street, and almost all the property is acre property, owned by farmers. He could see no reason for the road, and remonstrated against it. Mr. Colman favored the improvement on account of a petition from the property-owners in the neighborhood, and because it would make a drain for all the water in that section.

Dr. Miller said if the Board wanted it he could get up a remonstrance against it from all of the people in the neighborhood. He was instructed to do so.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

A petition was received from several property-owners near Fifty-first street and the Rock Island track, requesting the Board to put a culvert on Fifty-first street, near the Rock Island track. It was referred to Supervisor Colman, with instructions to confer with the Rock Island Railroad officials in relation to it, and to visit the grounds and report on the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The use of the Town Hall was granted to the Saloon-keepers' Society for Saturday, for the purpose of holding a political meeting.

The license of Henry Schaar was extended to April 1, 1874, and a license granted to A. W. Chadrick for a saloon on Halsted street.

Mr. Colman made a verbal report of the conference with the Hyde Park authorities.

On motion, the Board adjourned, to meet again at the Town Hall Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met in the Town Hall Monday. Present: Messrs. Chase, Weber, Sulzer, Schieswohl, and Kranz,—the full Board.

The minutes of Feb. 16 were read and approved.

ORDINANCES ADOPTED.

Ordinances were adopted as follows, and estimates for the same approved, with the usual order to the President to file application in the County Court to appoint Commissioners to make the assessments therefor:

For the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Graceland avenue, from the west line of Southport avenue about 160 rods to the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Estimated at $1,270.50.

For construction of sidewalk on the west side of Halsted street, from Fullerton avenue to Wrightwood avenue. Estimated at $454.80.

For the construction of a double ring brick sewer in Sunnyside avenue, from Ashland avenue west to Western avenue. Estimated cost, $36,000.

Various resolutions were adopted of minor importance.

PETITIONS

were read and laid over under the rules: For a sidewalk on north side of George avenue, from the Dummy Road to Lake View avenue, excepting 400 feet already built; for a transfer of B. Schmitt's saloon license to F. Gundelach; and to refund $15 to Solomon Wehle, he having paid $20 for a peddler's license.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution of thanks was received from the Village Board of Jefferson for the prompt manner in which their request was acted on in the matter of interfering with the teamsters engaged hauling gravel into said village, which was ordered on file.

The President of the Board was instructed to obtain at his discretion a wood-cut of the Town-Hall Building, to be used on public documents, at a cost not to exceed $25.

A plat of Ingledew's Addition to Ravenswood, in Secs. 7 and 8, T. 40, R. 14, was submitted and ordered approved.

The police report was ordered on file. The number of arrests made was 15; amount of fines imposed, $59; of fines suspended, $29; of fines collected, $30.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Police bills for the month of February, 1874, $408; J. F. I. Pickering, sundries, $65; D. A. Cashman, printing notices, $4.50; Luther Smith, cleaning Town-Hall, $1.50.

The Board then adjourned.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson has its woes and wounds that time has not healed.

It will be remembered by readers of THE TRIBUNE that James D. Matteson, who resides at this suburb, presented the Literary and Musical Society of Jefferson with a fine oil painting. The Society soon after projected a literary and musical entertainment, and announced that all who attended should have given them as they entered the building in which the entertainment was to be held, a ticket numbered; other numbered cards were to be stirred up in a hat or wash-tub, and the person holding a card with a number corresponding to the number first drawn should have the excellent work of art already mentioned. The place of meeting was the Congregational Church, which is the only church in the village; the night was announced and the hour appointed.

The literary and musical burghers began to assemble, when from out of the darkness and gloom stalked three churchmen true, and declared that the temple shall not be defiled by such iniquitous proceedings.

The abashed and reproved pleasure-seekers retired to their homes and the danger was warded off.

So the matter stands to-day; but, there are those who think that three men do not constitute the Church in this place, and that they were decidedly too officious.

The society is determined to have the entertainment, however, at no late day, and new developments are anxiously awaited.

Funeral of a Rothschild.

On the 11th ult. took place the funeral of Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, late member of Parliament for Hythe, England. The funeral procession consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, thirty mourning coaches and a very large number of private carriages. The principal mourners present were Sir Anthony Rothschild, the brother of the deceased, Barons Ferdinand, Alphonse, and Arthur de Rothschild, Mr. N. M. de Rothschild, M. P., Messrs. Alfred and Leopold Rothschild. Baron Lionel de Rothschild was absent, owing to indisposition. In the Jewish Cemetery at Willesden the Jewish burial service was read in Hebrew by the Rev. Benjamin H. Ascher, who also delivered a short address in English. At the grave the coffin was strewn with flowers, and when it was lowered into the ground the bystanders exclaimed in Hebrew, "May he reach his home in peace!" Earth was then thrown upon the coffin by the relatives, nearly all those present following their example. The service concluded with the recital in Hebrew of the 91st Psalm.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have the honor of announcing that, having perfected arrangements with the management of Hooley's Theatre, they will produce, on Monday Eve., March 9, THE SUPERB FAIRY SPECTACLE OF

UNDINE,

Or THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,

in which the celebrated Company from Niblo's Garden New York Company, comprising OVER ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS: The Great Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers, and Jarrett & Palmer's famous Viennoise and Parisian Ballet, comprising Premiers, Secondes, Coryphees, and Figurantes. Mlles. Bartola, Emilia, and Katthi Kiralfy; Mons. Imre and Bolossy Kiralfy; Mlles. Adele Boni, and Gissel, the celebrated Premiere Danseuses; the Twin Sisters Vladis (the Infant Gymnasts), whose thrilling performances have created the utmost enthusiasm and delight; the Ulm Sisters, the far-famed Styrian Nightingales; Herr Karl Lind, the Wonder of the Nineteenth Century; and a host of other attractions.

Incidental to the piece will also be presented a GRAND MARCH D'AMAZONS, by a battalion of Sixty Young Ladies, who will appear in the gorgeous and dazzling Armors imported from Paris for the recent very successful production of the Black Crook at Niblo's Garden, New York.

THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS, Sixteen in number, nightly received during their recent performance at Niblo's Garden with vociferous applause.

The following dramatic artists have also been brought from Niblo's to sustain their original roles: MISS LIZZIE KELSEY, as Undine; MR. E. K. COLLIER, as Sir Rupert; and MISS BESSIE SUDLOW, as Idex, as played by her over 100 nights.

Musical Conductor, MR. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Director of Niblo's Garden Orchestra, New York.

THE SCENERY from the pencil of Voegtlin—"Romantic View of the Rhine," "The Grotto of Undine," "The Illuminated Terrace."

And the finale of the piece will present MATT MORGAN'S GRAND PICTORIAL ALLEGORY—Wine! Wealth! Women! Power! Fortune in War! Closing with the allegorical transformation scene entitled "Immortality."

In consequence of the enormous expense attending this performance, the prices of admission will be as follows:

Parquette	$1.50
Parquette circle	1.25
First three rows in balcony	1.25
Balcony	1.00
Gallery	50

Sale of seats will commence on Thursday Morning at 10 o'clock at the Box Offices of the Theatre.

ART ENTERTAINMENTS.

McCORMICK MUSIC HALL.

SCOTT-SIDDONS

"QUEEN OF THE STAGE," and

MASTER HENRY WALKER,

THE WONDERFUL BOY PIANIST, only 11 years old.

3 READINGS, WITH MUSIC.

THURSDAY NIGHT—Miscellaneous Programme, Dramatic and Musical.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Only Matinee.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Production, for the first time in this city, of

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,

By MRS. SIDDONS, with piano accompaniment of Mendelssohn's music for same, by Master Walker.

THIS MORNING sale of tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. Reserved seats, main floor, 75 cts. Reserved seat, balcony, $1. Reserved seat for Matinee, only 50 cents.

Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers Star Course.

THE ADELPHI.

This WEDNESDAY at 2 p. m.,

ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE.

All the Stars Appear. Greatest Matinee Programme Extant.

MAUD GRAY!

The Dissolving Statue Illusion!

The Great Indian Box Mystery!

LOUISE BOSHELL, LULU DELMAY, Miss FRANKIE MORGAN, Miss LUMLEY, Miss BRADLEY, in Artistic and Musical Specialties.

THE FOUR GREAT COMEDIANS—BILLY RICE, CHARLEY HOWARD, GEORGE and CHARLEY REYNOLDS. The DAVENPORTS. The LEONS. The O'DONOHUE. This week TERMINATES the Engagement of many of these Great Stars. Charley Howard and Dramatic Company in the UNION SCOUT.

Twenty-five cents—Children 15 cents—all parts of the Theatre.

To-morrow, Thursday—FOURTH LADIES' NIGHT.

Remember, the last week of many of the Eminent Stars. Monday, the SEVEN SISTERS, LO LO, The De Glorions, the Rennemelsbergs, Ida, Idalie.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS, HOMELESS AND ERRING.

The Entire Proceeds of the Exhibition of Dubufe's

PRODIGAL SON,

On to-day, will be given to the

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

Day Exhibition, 10 to 5. Evening, 7 till 10.

Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear this evening in his powerful character of "BERTUCCIO" in the great tragic drama

THE FOOL'S REVENGE

FRANCESCA......MISS BELLA PATEMAN.

Thursday—RICHELIEU. Friday—OTHELLO. Saturday Matinee—LADY OF LYONS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Another Monster Bill of Novelties! First Week of THE INDIANA BOX TRICK!

First Week of

HAMLET!

TWENTY-ONE TO-DAY! THE ELEPHANT TAMER! Newcomb, Courtwright, Gilbert, Walters and Morton, Linden, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in their several specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, and at the Wednesday Matinee, Morton's Thrilling Domestic Play,

The Writing on the Wall!

With DILLON and the Company in the Cast.

Friday—Benefit of NATE SALSBURY.

Monday, March 9—JARRETT & PALMER'S Combination from Niblo's Garden, New York.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Last week of our Favorite Comedian, Mr.

JOSEPH K. EMMET.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2½. Evening at 8 o'clock,

MAX,

THE MERRY SWISS BOY.

Saturday—LAST EMMET MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, and during the week,

Fifth-av. Theatre Combination

Will present Augustin Daly's great Society Play, in 5 acts,

DIVORCE.

Act 1—Given in Marriage. Act 2—The Strife Begun. Act 3—The Curse of Interference. Act 4—The Law Retaliates. Act 5—The Divorced. The above play will be presented with all that attention to dress and detail that has made it a FASHIONABLE SUCCESS, and accorded to it the indorsement of press and public.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

148 South Clark-st.

THE WONDERFUL

LIVING SKELETON,

MR. GRANVILLE, will be on exhibition for a short time at Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum, 148 South Clark-st. Weight, 49 lbs.; height, 5 feet; age, 38 years, in which time he did not experience one day of sickness. Admission to the Museum, 25 cents.

SCHUMANN CLUB.

First Concert To-Night!

At Kimball's, cor. State and Adams-sts.

Will assist: Misses HATTIE CADY and EVA DAVIS, Messrs. ALEX. BISCHOFF, GOLDBECK, LEWIS, ALLEN, and many others.

By consent of Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, the famous Boy Pianist, MASTER HARRY WALKER, will appear, Mr. the Director of the Chicago Conservatory and the Schumann Club fully indorsing his singular and eminent ability.

Tickets, $1.00; to be obtained at Kimball's and the Music Stores.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Trains listed: Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; St. Louis Express, via Main Line; St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line; St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville; Springfield Express; Springfield Fast Express; Jefferson City Express; Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.; Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.; Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.; Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. [times illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Trains listed: Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express; Milwaukee Mail and Express; Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express. [times illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Trains listed: St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo & New Orleans Ex.; Cairo & New Orleans Ex.; Springfield Express; (a) Gilman Passenger; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. [times illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

Trains listed: Mail and Express; Ottawa and Streator Passenger; Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha; Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.; Aurora Passenger; Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha; Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Texas Express. [times illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

Trains listed: a Pacific Fast Line; a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton; a Omaha Night Express; a Freeport & Dubuque Express; a Freeport & Dubuque Express; b Milwaukee Mail; b Milwaukee Express; b Milwaukee Passenger; b Milwaukee Passenger; b Green Bay Express; b St. Paul Express; b Marquette Express; Madison & Elroy Passenger. [times illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trains listed: Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex; Peru Accommodation; Night Express. [times illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Trains listed: Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express; Night Express; South Chicago Accommodation. [times illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Trains listed: Day Express; Night Express. [times illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA.......Feb. 7. | PEMBROKE.......April 4
GLAMORGAN...March 21. | ANDES.......April [illegible]

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.............$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at Queenstown,

Carrying the United States Mail

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA sails...Saturday, Mar. [illegible]
STATE OF VIRGINIA sails...Saturday, Mar. [illegible]
STATE OF GEORGIA... sails...Saturday, Apr. [illegible]
FROM PIER 36, NORTH RIVER, N. Y.

Weekly Sailings next Summer.

Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $70 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece......Feb. 28 | Canada......March [illegible]
Italy......March 7 | Egypt......March [illegible]
Spain......March 14 |

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $30 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe. CABINS from $65; STEERAGE from $30, U. S. currency. Sight drafts at lowest rates. *This Line will run three times a week after 1st April.* Apply at Company's Offices, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Decker & Dyer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. B. DECKER.
J. F. DYER.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between G. H. Wilde and R. W. Mundy, under the style of Wilde & Mundy, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. H. WILDE.
R. W. MUNDY.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1874.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.........$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "The Fool's Revenge."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. "Divorce." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Writing on the Wall." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Joseph K. Emmet. "Max, the Merry Swiss Boy." Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Indian Box Trick." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Hamlet, Prince of Bridgeport."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Dubufe's Painting of the "Prodigal Son." Afternoon and evening.

KIMBALL'S MUSIC-HALL—Corner State and Adams streets. Schumann Club Concert.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 4, 1874.

The Howard Court of Inquiry met yesterday in Washington for the first time. Nothing was done but to adjourn for a week at the request of the Judge-Advocate.

The currency debate was not renewed in the Senate yesterday, Senator Sherman postponing it till to-day out of respect to Senators Morton and Ferry, who wished to speak on the question.

Senator Fenton yesterday presented a petition from a number of New York merchants asking Congress to permit no further inflation of the currency, and to take measures for the withdrawal of the legal-tender reserves that had been reissued. The names attached to the memorial are said to represent $500,000,000.

Gathorne Hardy, Disraeli's War Secretary, is so nervous about the fate of Sir Garnet Wolseley that he stays late every night at the War Office to get the first news, and keeps his clerks there all night. The wildest apprehensions are felt in England about the safety of the expedition, which, it is feared, may have been gobbled up by the Ashantees on its retreat to the coast.

An attempt was made in the State Senate yesterday to strike out of the Compulsory Education bill the sixth section, providing clothing for poor children compelled to attend school. It failed, and the bill was passed to a third reading by 25 to 11. One more vote is needed to pass the bill, and this it will get on the next reading.

Stock speculators are fond of irritating the market to their own profit, when legitimate excitements wane, by circulating false reports of various kinds. The latest and one of the boldest instances of this was the forgery of letters to the New York Stock Exchange, announcing an increase of stock by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company. A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature to put a stop to such frauds. The dissemination of any false intelligence to affect the price of stocks, it claims to be misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for three years.

Mr. McCrary addressed the House of Representatives yesterday in support of his bill to regulate inter-State railroads. The bill, he said, was simply declaratory of the common law in its prohibition of extortion and discrimination, and required nothing of the railroads that the common law did not require. He repeated his previous arguments about the powers of Congress over commerce between the States, and said that the building of a national road ought to be considered only as a last resource. Even if there were such a road, and if all had been done that were possible in improving the Mississippi and other water routes, such control of the railroads of the country as that proposed by his bill would still be necessary.

The meeting yesterday between the Freight Agents of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads, and of the Chicago roads that run to Omaha, resulted in the abandonment by the Agent of the Union Pacific of his attempt to make his connections with the East by way of St. Louis. He has agreed to pro rate with the Chicago Roads on equal terms, the charges for freight to San Francisco being divided among the Companies in proportion to the length of line. A new tariff between Chicago and San Francisco was drawn up. Its rates are much lower than those of previous schedules, as the combination are determined, if possible, to get the business of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The debate on the Centennial bill was resumed yesterday in the Senate. Senator Sherman wants it committed to the Appropriation Committee for the purpose of having the expenditures it authorizes carefully limited. His constituents are in favor of a Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, but want to settle its cost in advance. Senator Stewart favored the same course. Senator Stevenson held that Congress had no authority to appropriate money for the Centennial, and the way the Senate had debated it was a good illustration of its carelessness in the transaction of public business. Senator Scott grandly announced that "Eight of the Powers of the Earth" had accepted the invitation to attend the Centennial.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with little change in the general average of prices. Mess pork was in fair demand and 15c per brl higher, closing at $14.15@14.20 cash, and $14.45@14.47½ seller April. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $8.55@8.60 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.75 seller April. Meats were quiet and firm at 5¾c for shoulders, 7⅜c for short ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, and 9½@10½c for sweet-pickled hams. Dressed hogs were dull and unchanged, at $5.12½@5.25 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and easier at 92@92½c per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was active and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.18⅝ cash, and $1.20⅝@1.20¾ seller April. Corn was active and a shade firmer, closing at 59⅛c cash, and 60c seller April. Oats were active and ⅛c higher, closing tame at 42⅛c cash, and 43⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet and firm at 85@85½c for fresh receipts. Barley was dull and weak at $1.35@1.40 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,514,355 bu wheat, 2,560,730 bu corn, 889,081 bu oats, 53,617 bu rye, and 301,219 bu barley. Live hogs were dull and 10@15c lower, closing weak at $4.25@5.50. Cattle were moderately active and easy. Sheep were quiet and steady.

Application was made in the Criminal Court yesterday by ex-Treasurer Gage's counsel for a change of venue, on the ground that a fair trial of his case could not be had in this city. The application was supported by a large number of affidavits of prominent citizens and business men, who concurred in the opinion that public opinion here was such as to endanger the chance of an impartial trial. State's Attorney Reed made no opposition to the motion, admitting that it was the strongest application for a change of venue that had been made within his official experience. Judge Booth decided that the affidavits showed that the defendant had good reason to fear that he might not be fairly tried in this county, and he therefore had nothing to do but to grant the application. He ordered that the venue be changed to Lake County. The settlement of bail was left to await the decision of Judge Moore as to the validity of the indictment for perjury.

Gov. Bagley's address to the Michigan Legislature, which is now convened at Lansing in special session, relates altogether to the amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the Constitutional Commission. The most important of these prohibit the issuing of bonds for municipal and local purposes, make the judiciary elective, substitute salaries for fees to officials of the State, and provide for the regulation of the railroads. One of the regulations recommended is to require all the corporations organized under the laws of the State to keep open to stockholders and creditors a record of the stock issued, the amount held by each stockholder, and similar information. In no State, says Gov. Bagley, are railroad rates lower than in Michigan, and in none are the railroads managed more for the interest of the people. This is due to the competition between them, and all regulation should be directed to increasing this competition.

It is thundering all around the sky which canopies the Chicago *Times*. The Washington end of that institution, represented by a flatulent young man of the name of Walker, was spanked yesterday by Mr. Townsend, the well-known Washington correspondent. Like master, like man. Walker, it seems, after the true *Times* fashion, has been engaged in gathering together all the stale slander of the Capital, which the correspondents of the respectable newspapers will not touch, and has thus been contributing his share to the stock of nastiness. Among other things, he uttered a libel against Mr. Townsend, for which the latter chastised him until he took refuge under a table. It appears that there are two or three other outraged gentlemen in Washington who propose to punish the young man in the same manner. The present prospect is that there will be as little comfort for the Chicago *Times* man in Washington as there is just now for the Chicago *Times* man at home.

THE CENTENNIAL JOB.

It may seem harsh to dub the Centennial Exposition scheme as a fraud. Yet it is trying to become one. Philadelphia got a national indorsement of her show by false pretenses. When the question was first mooted, the instant reply was: "This is a cloak for future beggary from the Treasury." The bill could never have been passed had not its friends inserted the solemn guarantee: "The United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same." Now, in the face of this proviso, the Centennial Commissioners come whining to Congress, cap in hand, pleading for money—money.

The memorial begs for a grant, a speedy grant, and a big grant, and has got Grant to beg for it. Its beggary is based on three pleas. First, the Government once indorsed the scheme, and so set the piper to fiddling,—now let it pay the piper. But that indorsement was part of a deliberate agreement that the Government should not pay a cent. Let us stick to our bond.

Second, European nations have aided their great shows. *Answer*—Inasmuch as the nations have given them, they have paid for them. As we do not give the Philadelphia Exposition, why should we pay therefor? The subsidy system is part of European polity, but it should be no part of ours. However, there may be a compromise. The memorial recites that the cost of the Vienna failure was borne by contributions of $1,500,000 from the Trades-Unions of Vienna and $6,000,000 from the Government. Suppose, then, we agree that our Government shall not be called upon until the Philadelphia Trades-Unions have planked down their $1,500,000. By adopting this compromise, we should be strictly "following those precedents established by European Governments" which the memorial reveres so highly.

The third plea is as preposterous as the others. It is urged that the country should lavish millions on the Centennial because the panic has made it impossible for individuals to give much. In other words, because the country is poor, let the country pour money *ad lib.* into the purse of the Commission. This body asserts that the people, though unable to give money themselves, fervently hope that the Government will tax them an equal amount. The people are not fools. We therefore do not believe that they are longing to tax themselves millions of dollars for purposes of show.

The Senate debate on the Exposition has been of a curious nature. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, pointed out the fact that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had decided to put all the money they voted into a permanent fine-art gallery, so that they could lose nothing in any event. Between them and the United States it is "Heads I win; tails you loose." In reply Mr. Scott said, with Micawber-like assurance, that the United States would be allowed to "participate in the profits"! Austria loses $9,000,000, and we are to clear money by doing the same thing that Austria did. Mr. Cameron added the cheerful information that he was assured by the gentlemen who had the matter in hand that they would not ask for more than $3,000,000. Inasmuch as a law of the United States has proved ineffectual to prevent their begging, their promise to the contrary, even when indorsed by such a man as Senator Cameron, will scarcely prevent future beggary. The Exposition, if it is an international one, will probably cost three times $3,000,000. If we grant a dollar, we shall have to foot the whole bill. Mr. Cameron's argument that Philadelphia is the best city, and Pennsylvania the best State, in the world for an international show, because "she put out her money without stint and the blood of her people flowed freely to maintain the Union," is unanswerable. Mr. Conkling's burst of eloquence makes us suspect that he strung together the pearls of rhetoric that gleam in President Grant's message to Congress on the Centennial. The Senator sketched a thrilling picture of "every land and every tongue coming across the trackless seas and bringing their works." A tongue bringing its works across the trackless sea would be a sight for gods and men. The mind that imaged it must be responsible for the gems of the President's message. What other could write of a "nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honors by the lowest citizen as well as the highest"?—or of "bringing into juxtaposition our own and foreign skill and progress"? Imagine the bringing of two progresses into juxtaposition. Good Republicans will rejoice to know that Grant is not responsible for the remarkable statement that the "Declaration of Independence which launched us into the galaxy of nations emanated" from Philadelphia, nor for the wondrous sentence about the danger of our not giving the Centennial "the international character to which our self-esteem aspires."

If the Centennial Commissioners are wise, they will stop begging and go to work. We suspect that, with the exception of Gen. Lansing, they are an inefficient set, and that they haven't half tried to raise the means by private effort. If they can get no money except from the Treasury, let them abandon the whole plan. Far better that it should fail, instantly and utterly, than that an already over-taxed people should be saddled with millions more of debt.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Common Council of this city, through its Committee on Gas-Lights, has now had under consideration, for more than one year, the proposition to change the times of lighting and extinguishing the street-lamps of Chicago. They have discussed the subject very often, have asked and received many explanations, from all sides, in regard to the subject; have consulted a few who understand the question and a great many who do not (including the new-fledged Gas-Inspector), and put the city to no small expense for printing unnecessary matter. Still they have come to no conclusion. In fact, they seem to be as much at sea now as at first, and a little more decidedly divided in opinion as to the expediency of making a change.

All this seems very strange, when it is considered that the question might be settled in two or three days if the gentlemen who have it in hand were in earnest about it. We presume there is no one in the city who will not admit that the streets should be lighted artificially when Nature's lamps do not illuminate them so brilliantly as the gas furnished by some of our local companies; and that we do not need gas-light in the streets when either sun, moon, or stars give more light than the gas would if kept burning. This being admitted, the rest is easy.

The compiler of the new table has repeatedly urged upon the Committee on Gas-Lights that its members should test the matter for themselves, and report accordingly. He has asked that they shall neither take his word nor that of an officer of a gas company, but take the evidence of their own senses. He has proposed that on any night of average weather, during the year, they shall let their own eyes decide when it is just dark enough to light the street-lamps, and then see how nearly his table agrees with that time. If they test the matter in this way for a few evenings, and find it about right, but still have doubts about the morning part of the table, it would not be a very difficult matter to try that in the same way. The Committee could thus arrive at an intelligent conclusion; and be able to make a report to the Council which would have some weight,—whether for or against the adoption of the new time-table. Without such a practical test, their discussions and conclusions can carry no more influence than those of any Tom, Dick, or Harry who might ejaculate a sentence in regard to it, though they should talk about it in committee for a dozen years longer.

FREE BANKING AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my recent communication, I simply took the position, that "Free Banking," or permission to any association who will organize under the National Banking law to issue bills, only limited to the extent of the United States bonds obtainable (about $2,000,000,000), would result in inflation, or an increase in currency, unless an equal quantity of greenbacks were withdrawn from circulation by being locked up in reserves, or actually canceled. Redemption of these paper-issues in coin, however, would counteract the evil effects of having too much currency; and this is now omitted from consideration.

That "Free Banking," as above defined, is inflation, can be demonstrated mathematically, with the only assumption that one new bank would hereafter be organized, say with $90,000 currency secured by $100,000 bonds. It is immaterial where these bonds come from,—whether from the West, the East, or Europe; or whether Mr. Sam Walker exchanges "broad acres" or wharf-lots for bonds of a New York capitalist, and embarks in banking, and obtains money *ad libitum*; the bonds are somewhere in existence, and the owners of them open their strong boxes, send the bonds to Washington, and, presto change! $90,000 in currency is obtained and put into general circulation, where not one dollar existed before. How many greenbacks must there be locked up as reserves against circulation and deposits? As to circulation, not over 10 per cent, on the average, is required on account of the country banks, counting balances with redeeming agents as portion of the legal reserve. As to deposits, it is difficult to approximate in regard to newly-created banks: theoretically, the bank, we assume, could not have over $90,000 deposits, if no reserves were to be maintained, and every customer kept on deposit with the bank every dollar he borrowed of it, unless deposits were drawn from other banks, which, if National, would make no change in the aggregate for reserves required for deposits. But allow even 20 per cent, making in all 30 per cent reserve for circulation and deposits, equal to $27,000 greenbacks locked up; the balance of the $90,000, or $63,000, is the inflation, pure and simple. Under such a system, it is possible to inflate our currency nearly $1,000,000,000 more. If $104,000,000 greenbacks are now locked up as reserves, there still remain $252,000,000 more (and $30,000,000 more illegal) that can be utilized in the same way for the interests of inflation; and then, when those halcyon days come, and gold reaches 280 again, "Free Banking" may prove a contraction measure, not before.

I have thus demonstrated the proof of the proposition first laid down. I do not care to discuss whether there is a probability that the increase of new bank-notes will be small or excessive. If any further increase of currency is wrong in principle, no nation should adopt it, nor any newspaper that appeals to the intelligence of its readers should advocate it: it may answer for "buncombe," but is most diametrically opposed to "straight-thinking." Is not a rehearing of the case still in order? What answer?

F. B. CHANDLER.

ANSWER.

In the article referred to by Mr. Chandler, we merely presented certain views which led us to think that Free Banking "did not necessarily imply inflation." In this view we may be wrong, but Mr. Chandler is far from showing it as yet. Let us carry out his mathematics a little farther. According to his thesis, there is put up $100,000 in bonds (currency value $115,000), and there is taken out $90,000 of National Bank notes. Simultaneously there is locked up $27,000 of greenbacks as a reserve, and there is a tax of 1 per cent on the National Bank notes. Now let us see how the case stands as to profit and loss:

$100,000, gold, interest 5 per cent	$ 5,000
Premium on same	750
$90,000 National Bank notes, *less* 27,000 reserve	
$63,000 loaned at 10 per cent	6,300
	$12,050
Less tax 1 per cent on $90,000	900
Total profit	$11,150
To be offset against interest at 10 per cent on $115,000—the currency value of the bonds	11,500
Balance against bank issues	$350

We have taken 10 per cent as the rate of interest at which the notes shall be loaned, and also the rate at which the currency value of the bonds could be loaned; but any other rate will do as well, if we count the risks and expenses of the banking business.

Mr. Chandler will see that he has not cornered us yet. He has not shown any inducement to inflation on the Free-Banking basis, although that is what he set out to show. He may inquire why it is, then, that National Banks take out notes, if the margin of profit and loss is on the wrong side of the ledger. One answer is that he has put the greenback reserve somewhat too high. The legal reserve for $90,000 of circulation is $22,000. This makes enough difference in the result to turn the apparent loss of $350 into a gain of $150, which would not be enough to make it worth while for a bank to organize for the special purpose of putting out circulation. Moreover, the banks may not, in all cases, keep the full amount of reserve required by law. They may evade the law; but our original argument assumed that the law should be complied with.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of our position, we repeat that, if Free Banking would lead to inflation, we are opposed to it, unless measures are taken simultaneously for retiring greenbacks and restoring specie-payments.

THE THEOLOGICAL SITUATION.

The theological market, in commercial parlance, may be quoted as fairly active with brisk inquiries. These inquiries are piling up just now in such embarrassing confusion and profusion that it is becoming difficult to keep up with the current condition of the denominational controversies, from day to day, without neglecting other important news. What all this ferment means no one knows but the combatants themselves. The outside worldly public can only stand by in mute amazement at the clouds of smoke and dust, somewhere in the midst of which they are valiantly smiting each other with the lamps and pitchers of Gideon. It only adds to the confusion of all this wrangle and jangle that, while these full-fledged squabbles are in progress, numerous other embryonic ones are rapidly approaching maturity. At present, the status of the various squabbles is substantially as follows: The little difficulty between the Union Park Baptist Church and its pastor, Florence McCarthy, will probably come to a head on next Friday afternoon, at which time a Council of the clergymen of Chicago and the Fox River Association will meet, according to the recommendation of the *ex-parte* Council, to investigate the charges made against McCarthy. As it is very evident that the church itself, which is full of partisans, can never settle anything, it is to be hoped that the clergymen will arrive at some conclusion which will give us peace hereafter. The other little Baptist squabble touching the administration of the University, and the probability that some one was slandered, has quieted down in the presence of the graver contests which are going on, which is a matter for congratulation. The Presbyterian unpleasantness is in a healthy condition. The aggressive Patton attempted on Monday to precipitate an investigation of Prof. Swing's orthodoxy, but, the rest of the Presbytery not being in readiness for it, suppressed Patton *pro tempore*, the latter submitting under protest, and announcing that he should make formal charges against Prof. Swing at the next meeting of the Presbytery in April. As the Professor has declined to go to Patton's confessional, but will probably be ready to stand up at the bar of the Presbytery, it is certain that he will be able to accommodate the belligerent Patton, who was recently pronounced a busy-body by his brethren. The case of the other "heretic," Dr. McKaig, of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, has taken a new departure. The latest phase of the case is not why he is preaching "heresy" to the Cottage Grove and South Park Boulevard Presbyterians, but why he is preaching to them at all. The latter conundrum will be investigated by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and Elder S. M. Moore, who have been appointed a committee to work on it. The case of the Rev. Dr. Reid, in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, gives us some pain. The people of that church, after passing a resolution unanimously "that we recognize in the Rev. L. H. Reid a man of consistent Christian character and attainments, a faithful and loving pastor, an able and earnest preacher, and a sincere and devoted friend," then coolly declare he is not the kind of man they want, and dismiss him because under the preaching of such a man pew-rents are falling off!

There are several other little matters which promise well. The Methodist clergy have got the women's crusade under discussion, and, as Elder Boring claims that nothing can be accomplished unless people work and pray both, and Brother Dandy says that "is all bosh," something may come out of it. The little Episcopalian difficulty between the two Bishops is reposing quietly in the courts. Robert Collyer, having come out for wine and beer, will probably find a nest of hornets about his ears before long. The Congregational trouble is only in the bud, but Dr. Bartlett having assaulted Aspasia, Mrs. Doggett will probably soon open her batteries on the Doctor, and demolish both his pronunciation of the name and his two-thousand-year-old libel on her fame. All things considered, there is a very brisk east wind blowing through the theological world. It is consoling to know that when the little squabbles are all settled and the religious newspapers get their advertising columns washed and ironed, there will be a haven of rest beyond.

The result of the *post-mortem* examination of the Siamese Twins has convinced an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, who was present, that the band connecting them could not have been severed during life without fatal results, because their livers were connected. It has convinced an eminent surgeon of New York, on the other hand, that the band might have been severed with perfect safety. When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

CITY STENCHES.

The bill giving additional powers and jurisdiction to the Boards of Health in cities where they now exist is one of great public necessity, and ought to be passed forthwith. There is nothing in the bill which is objectionable in itself, and nothing which conflicts with or can affect the law of 1865. The first two sections of the bill are as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Boards of Health in cities where they now exist shall have general jurisdiction over and supervision of all packing-houses, slaughter-houses, glue-factories, rendering-establishments, distilleries, fertilizer-manufactories, and all other establishments that may be likely or liable to taint the air with injurious or offensive gases, as may now or shall hereafter be located within five miles of the city limits of such cities.

SEC. 2. Said establishments shall be conducted and carried on in conformity with such rules and regulations as are now, or hereafter may be, prescribed by said Boards of Health and not otherwise; and when any nuisance shall be found to exist on the premises of any of said establishments, the Boards of Health of all such cities shall have power to abate the same summarily, or institute legal proceedings against the owner or owners of such establishments, under the general laws of this State.

The remaining sections of the bill simply provide penalties.

The only objection which has been made to the bill is that of Mr. Hopkins, who has terrified the Grangers by informing them that, if this bill is passed, they cannot sell their dead hogs for rendering purposes. This is simply absurd. Dead hogs are not rendered now in Chicago or the Town of Lake, but at Calumet, and there is nothing in the bill which affects this business. The farmers can dispose of their hogs with this bill in operation, just as they do now. Its object is only to regulate the packing-houses and the "stink factories" now in the city and suburbs, and compel them to be decent, and to conduct their business so that it shall not be a nuisance. This object, the people of Chicago and of every other city have the right to demand. These places have over and over again been pronounced nuisances. The Mayors of this city, Boards of Aldermen, City Attorneys, Boards of Health, Boards of Police, Grand Juries, the medical profession, and the general public have been unanimous in the opinion, year after year, that they are a nuisance and detrimental to the health of the city. By right, they should be suppressed within the corporate limits; but neither this bill nor the bill of 1865 contemplates anything more stringent than the regulation of them. These laws simply give expression to the sentiment of the public that they shall be managed in a decent manner, and that they shall not poison the atmosphere and endanger the health of the city. If the farmers or Grangers in the Legislature have no other objection than the silly statement of Hopkins, that it will stop the sale of dead hogs, then they should go ahead and pass the bill, as the objection has not the slightest foundation in fact.

IMAGINARY DEMOCRATS.

There is a story of an old, old woman who saw in the face of her ruined, reckless son all his youthful grace, and always spoke of him as her beautiful boy. Her devotion transformed the actual into the imaginary. In much the same way, the New York *World's* devotion transforms actual into imaginary Democrats. The politicians who are nobly and hopefully fighting for the pure principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy exist only in the columns of the *World*. That excellent journal announces that Democrats are united in favor of free trade. No Democratic platform nowadays announces any such thing. Catchwords, lures, snares, traps for protectionist and free-trader,—these we have in abundance as the tariff planks of Democratic platforms; but a clear, straight-forward declaration for free trade we never have. It was only the other day that the Connecticut Democracy trotted out the same old juggle of words, which, slightly recast, has figured in political resolutions about the tariff for unnumbered years. The *World* imagines that its party is furious for honesty. Meanwhile Democratic Congressmen meet in caucus, refuse to do anything to repeal the salary-grab, and choose as their nominee for Speaker a man whom the *Nation* calls an embezzler and a forger. Out of caucus and in Congress, they heartily aid the Republicans in Credit Mobilier frauds, Fort Snelling swindles, in salary-grabbing, in each and every job. The Sanborn contract is almost the first purely Republican fraud we have had.

It is, perhaps, natural that the *World* should fall into such errors. The last great Democratic victory was a long time ago, and distance may lend enchantment to the view. When the Ohio election galvanized the party for a moment, it was inevitable that the *World's* old rooster, which has stood practically idle since Buchanan's election, in those almost antediluvian days before the War, should seize the chance to crow. But now that that brief flurry is over, and the party is dying with a persistency beyond praise, would it not be well for the *World* to stop constructing imaginary Democrats and recognize real ones?

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The German idea of compelling voters to go to the polls, which we mentioned some time since, is seriously debated by the Government press. Bismarck's own organ, the *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung*, was the first to propose the plan. It was brought forward immediately after the recent elections, in which abstention from voting is believed to have done the Government candidates great harm. In Berlin alone there were 85,000 stay-at-homes. The Premier's organ earnestly advocated making the failure to use the franchise a crime punishable by heavy penalties. At the time, the project fell rather flat. It is possible that other papers have since then been notified that they would do well to take up the cry. They certainly have taken it up. The Government press is now urging the scheme with varying vigor. Thus the *National Zeitung* says: "It is the farthest extension of freedom of election, that it should be made a duty incumbent on every individual;" while the more moderate *Volkszeitung* argues that neglect to vote should be punished, but that the proposed law would be a dead letter. It suggests publishing a list of the culprits after every election, evidently with the idea that public opinion would drive the non-voters to the polls next time. But, aside from the useless work involved in printing 85,000 names in Berlin alone, such a multitude of sinners in one city could manufacture a good deal of public opinion themselves. Trying to put one of them to shame by publishing him as an absentee from the polls would be much as if Lot had posted half-a-dozen inhabitants of Sodom as profligates. The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* has again taken up the question, and calls for immediate action. It is evident that such a measure is under consideration. If the Government proposes it, it will of course be carried. Such an experiment would be watched with interest. The country has not yet managed to make all its legislators vote, much less all its electors. A plan of compulsory voting was brought before the French Assembly last year, but was rejected,—possibly because the successive Governments of France have been apt to carry elections by keeping some men from the polls as well as by driving others to them. The nominal objection was the lack of a suitable penalty for such an offense. Disfranchisement would be too severe. Imprisonment would be an impossibility for want of prisons. And a fine would be a mere cover for bribery, for candidates would guarantee opposition voters the payment of their fines for abstention, and a man of average conscientiousness would accept such an offer readily enough, provided he did not really care to vote.

WAREHOUSE-PRACTICES IN BOSTON.

In the memorial of Scudder, Bartlett & Co., of Boston, to the Massachusetts Legislature, respecting the conduct of the Boston & Albany Railroad in refusing to receive freights shipped to that firm, there are some revelations concerning the warehouse business that will be of interest in Chicago. The memorial sets forth that in 1870 Scudder, Bartlett & Co. determined to establish, in addition to their local trade in flour and grain, an export trade in corn. Having made the proper arrangements in Liverpool and London, they shipped to those points, in 1871, about 147,000 bushels of corn, and in 1872, 510,000 bushels. The local trade, stimulated by the large stock always in store, also increased proportionately. The firm made preparations for a heavier business in 1873, but in settling with the Railroad Company they called attention to the shortages which were general, and which ranged from 4 to 60 bushels per car. The Railroad Company had some years before offered a rebate of 5 per cent on freights on all grain exported, and when Scudder, Bartlett & Co. asked for compensation for shortages, and refused to pay their freight-bill until some satisfactory arrangement was made, the Company refused them the rebate, and gave orders along the railroads to receive no freight for that firm unless the tolls were prepaid. The result was that Scudder, Bartlett & Co. received but little grain during 1873, their whole export reaching only 42,000 bushels, and that trade has now entirely ceased.

In the history of these transactions the Boston warehouse system is thus explained: The corn for Boston all goes by one of the "colored" lines, which issues to the shipper a bill of lading for "22,400 pounds, more or less." This or an equivalent in the form of "said to weigh" is the only bill of lading these lines will issue, and, unless the shipper accept it, the line will not take the corn. Evidence that the weight of corn was put in the car, is utterly ignored. When the car reaches Albany it passes into the control of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and on its arrival in Boston the corn is weighed, inspected, and graded by an officer of the Railroad Company, and put into an elevator owned and managed by the Railroad Company. The Company issues a receipt for the weight of corn in store. This corn is mixed with other corn in the warehouse and its identity is lost. During all this time the consignee is excluded from the custody and control of the corn; he cannot have it delivered at any other warehouse, nor is he allowed to take it from the cars; he is only permitted to receive from the elevator a quantity of other corn corresponding to that weighed in. From first to last the whole thing is managed by the railroad. With all this we in Chicago are familiar; it was this kind of monopoly that was pierced by the new Constitution of 1870. But the identity of warehouse morality is further illustrated by an actual occurrence. On the 9th, 14th, 27th, and 29th of March, 1872, Scudder, Bartlett & Co. shipped 98,000 bushels of corn, divided into four cargoes, by steamers from Boston to Liverpool. They had in store, as per receipts, prime merchantable corn, and in certain bins designated on the receipts. Upon the completion of the shipment, a small bag containing a sample was furnished with each lot, so that the consignee in Liverpool might sell by sample before unloading. These samples were all prime corn. Upon the arrival of the corn in Liverpool, the consignees, who had sold the corn by sample, lost their sales, the purchasers refusing to take it. It had been skillfully mixed with corn that had been "hot;" the black and discolored corn being so mixed with the bright, fresh corn as to preclude all idea that the two were of the same lot, and showing that the introduction of the unsound was done deliberately. The corn was sold in Liverpool on account of the shippers. This transaction is equal to anything ever done by Munn & Scott.

To the honor of Boston and to the credit even of a soulless corporation, the latter refunded to the shippers about one-and-a-half cents per bushel. This was something unknown in the business in Chicago, and perhaps was due to the inexperience of the Boston warehousemen. Out here, when grain gets hot, it can be shoved on the shipper, and that is the last of it. If this cannot be done, the grain is "posted," to the loss of the holders of the receipts. Warehousemen in the West take no risks, and suffer no losses except when they speculate in grain, and seldom then.

The number of fictitious deaths died by Dr. Livingstone in the past still holds out to his family and many friends in England the hope that his last demise is of the same spurious and transitory character. In favor of the probability of his decease is the fact that the disease from which he is said to have died had previously attacked him; that the natives circumstantially narrate his death, and that Lieut. Cameron reports it officially. Against it are the statement of Dr. Kirk, who claims that the news is discredited at Zanzibar; the report of the native Governor of Unanyembe that the great explorer died at a different place; and a paragraph in Lieut. Cameron's report, which declares that the body was embalmed with salt and brandy as well as the natives could do it. This is possibly a pleasing romance, inasmuch as grave doubts are entertained whether the expedition possessed either of these essentials for embalming. Hence it would not excite astonishment if the veteran wanderer should once more return to life.

The whisky excitement has had the effect of rousing Trinity Church, New York, from its stolid self-consciousness of opulent respectability. Trinity Church is by far the richest religious society on the continent, and derives an enormous revenue from its rented property. Among the hundreds of buildings rented out to Mammon for the enrichment of the church, forty or fifty have been occupied by saloon-keepers. The drowsy Vestry have at length discovered a certain incongruity herein existing, and have issued a notice that they will in the future sin no more. It is said that fifteen years ago the haranguing comments of the daily press produced a reform movement in the church somewhat similar to this,—the tearing down of all the houses owned by it on Church street, and rented out to infamous persons, and building the fine wholesale stores which now cover the same ground.

The New York *World* has recently been enlivened with the emanations of a genius of the Jules Verne order, if indeed the narratives which regularly appear in it are not directly due to the audacious imagination of that brilliant romancer. They are written in M. Verne's peculiar vein of elaborate detail to distract the attention from the hyperbolic form of the whole, and are relieved with a few admitted facts to aid in giving an air of plausibility. The first of these was the reported discovery by a correspondent of the *World* in Newfoundland of a gigantic devil-fish, and the "feeler" amputated from this marine monster was carefully put out by the *World*. The item was copied extensively, because of the verisimilitude of the narrative, and the author was encouraged to try again. Since then, most extraordinary creations of the writer's imagination have been scattered over the country and credited to the *World*. One which is obtaining wide circulation, and filling up the dull pages of country and weekly metropolitan papers is a story of Siamese necromancy, very neatly related, and so hedged around with inaccessibility of disproof as to tickle the fancy without exciting suspicion. Now, however, it claims to have discovered the philosopher's stone in the substance called *helium*, known to exist in the sun but not on the earth, and which, it declares, has the property of turning everything it touches into gold. All the other stories we will accept, but, when the writer pretends to discover in the *World* the aurific influences which have coined money in the *Sun*, we are skeptical and demand the proofs.

How happy was the rustic conceit of realizing poetic dreams not in imperishable marble or bronze, but in butter! To Mrs. Caroline Brooks, of Helena, Ark., belongs the credit of combining the esthetic with the edible, and affording to every household on its daily bread a work of high art. Pondering over the mutability of human affairs and the last new churn, Mrs. Brooks evolved, with a common butter-paddle, several faces which she exultingly exhibited to some Memphis reporters. In a spurt of oleaginous enthusiasm they discovered a use for their long pent-up historical information, and true reportorial fertility of imagination found likenesses of Mary Queen of Scots and other celebrated people. At last, "dreaming over the poetical drama of 'King Rene's Daughter,'" we are told Mrs. Brooks "found a subject in the Dreaming Iolanthe," whom she proceeded to outline in high relief in a tin-pan. "The head," exclaims the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with a burst of artistic appreciation, "is but slightly turned from a full front view," and then, with a gush of genuine delight, adds: "The butter is almost white." Happy, we repeat, is the genius who has combined the ideal with the oleaginous. Let us henceforth model our heroes in butter. It will be cheaper than parian, and, in this day of shifting confidence and ephemeral hero-workship, with careful handling a firkin will remain fresh enough for the twentieth statue. Let Mrs. Brooks proceed.

Another of those irritating spiritual exposures which persecute the faithful has been made. A young girl, aged 13 years, resident in Peoria, has been performing wonderful feats under the direction of certain departed mortals. Her mistress' departed husband has been writing notes through her to his wife, directing her to leave money in certain places, where it was faithfully placed, to be mysteriously removed by a mercenary spirit. Christmas presents were made by the devoted soul to his living wife, who footed the bills for her own presents with delicious conjugal regularity. Tables, and pillows, and bedsteads, and pianos exhibited powers of locomotion of a convincing description. It is probable that the Peoria newspapers would have become converts but for the irritating exposure. A skeptic, on examining the vase presented to the wife by her dead husband, found a trade-mark on it; found the tradesman who owned the mark; found the purchaser to be the little medium; and then everything was confessed and made clear. Children should never attempt to play medium; they are sure to be found out.

The Legislature is just now discussing the propriety of abolishing capital punishment, and has passed a bill abolishing solitary confinement in penitentiaries. It is to be hoped that the sudden spasm of solicitude for criminals which seems to have seized the Legislature will not be so long or so severe as to induce them to abolish punishment altogether.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The candidates for Governor of New Hampshire (election next Tuesday) are: Republican, Luther McCutchins, of New London; Democrat, James A. Weston, of Manchester; Prohibition, John Blackmer, of Sandwich. A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, sent to survey the field, says:

> National affairs will have hardly a perceptible effect on this election, unless it be that the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction with the administration of the Government will increase the apathy and diminish the vote. That such dissatisfaction very generally prevails, there can be no manner of doubt, but there is nothing to give it direction or practical expression, and all that can be done is to wait for some opportunity not now clearly seen. . . . . This has given to the violent "out and out" Prohibitionists an opportunity which they are improving with more vigor than is displayed in any other party.

—The annual spring elections (of Supervisors, etc.) are now in progress throughout New York, and both the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Albany *Argus* are shouting over "unprecedented gains," without reference to accompanying losses. The facts are, that this year Republican towns of long standing go Democratic, and vice versa. For example, the stoutly Republican County of Chautauqua elects a Democratic Board of Supervisors, and Democratic Schoharie elects a Republican Board. In the long run the Republicans have most to lose.

—The Des Moines correspondent of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* declares that the late Anti-Monopoly State Convention represented "a body that the Republican party cannot well afford to despise. They are too formidable for that." And the *Hawk-Eye* editorially says:

> Considering that the Anti-Monopoly State Convention was held merely for perfecting its party organization, the facts that over sixty counties were represented, that the general make-up of the gathering was highly respectable, and the proceedings entirely harmonious, it must be conceded that a fair start has been made, and that the new party will contest the elections this year with considerable systematic vigor, if not with success.

—The Des Moines *Register* (Postmaster and State Printer) closed its notice of the Anti-Monopoly Convention thus:

> It was the most successful convention the Democracy has ever held or helped to hold in Iowa.

Whereupon the Des Moines *State Journal*, organ of the Kasson wing of the Republican party in that District, responds:

> We think the *Register* makes a grave mistake when it attempts to make it appear that nearly all who took part in Wednesday's convention were old-line Democrats. However much we may regret the fact, candor compels us to say that, so far as our acquaintance extends, the active members of the Convention were about equally divided in former political affiliations. And it is the part of wisdom to admit the true state of the case. This opposition to the Republican party is too formidable to be treated as simply the movement of the old Democratic party. It cannot be cried down in that way.

—We recognize in the names of certain delegates [at the Des Moines Convention] those of former Republicans, just as we recognize in the members of the Legislature opposed to the Republican party the names of men recently members of this party. In either body, we regard these former Republicans as mistaken, self-deceived men, in uniting themselves to a combination of the fragments of all opposition parties to effect a reform in politics and State, or as men who have selfish objects of ambition which could not be gratified in their own party.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette.*

—There is one feature of politics, just now, as absurd as it is discreditable. Whenever a Republican is independent enough to [illegible]

criticise the wrongs committed by members of his own party, there is no lack of men who at once jump to the conclusion that this is a sign of returning life in the Democratic party. . . . The people are thoroughly disgusted with those Republicans who betrayed their trusts by dabbling in Credit Mobilier, railway subsidies, and the salary-grab, and every one of them ought to be, and will be, retired to private life.—*Waterloo (Ia.) Courier.*

—Those Administration organs which have been for weeks past peculiarly jocular upon the proposed Anti-Monopoly Convention, predicting its collapse, and ridiculing its pretentions, will feel that their foreknowledge was not absolute, nor their judgment infallible. . . . Such hand grenades as had been industriously sprinkled among the ranks to create dissension, the "old Bourbon"—"Democratic dodge"—"bread-and-butter hunters," etc., etc., were all damp, and refused to explode; the radical opposition wasted its ammunition of vituperation; and old-party prejudices, old-party proclivities, old-time designations were all forgotten in the one determination to secure a successful organization in the interests of national reform, and honest State management.—*Davenport Democrat.*

An unexceptionable platform was adopted [at Des Moines], and one that will please every man favorable to reform. . . . Organization is now deemed the most essential element of success, and it is hoped every school-district will at once take measures for perfecting the same.—*Winterset (Ia.) News.*

—The platform adopted at Des Moines has the true ring to it, and will rally the forces of the opposition in solid phalanx. The most unbounded confidence was manifested that the State can be taken out of the hands of the corrupt party now in power, this fall.—*Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.*

—I was rejoiced to see the Free Trade banner nailed to your masthead last week. Keep it floating until victory shall crown your efforts.—*N. Lathrop, to the Mills County (Ia.) Journal.*

—Large sections of the most fertile land in the United States are lying unoccupied in the State of Iowa, thousands of emigrants yearly driving over them to far-distant and less fertile sections,—and why? Simply because lands which ought to be purchasable at $5 to $8 per acre cannot be sold by the present owners at less than $15, on account of the enormous amount of tax they have been compelled to pay,—nearly every succeeding Legislature piling up greater expenses, with more courts, more Judges, and more local officers,—and all this time the opposition party so few in number as to be powerless to oppose.—*Fort Dodge (Ia.) Times.*

—The Lower House of the Legislature at Des Moines, passed a resolution Tuesday, instructing Iowa Congressmen to vote for an increase of the currency. And now it would be in order if somebody would instruct the Legislature what to do.—*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican.*

—The nonsense that some papers talk about issuing more greenbacks for the benefit of *the West*, as if there were any way of making them go anywhere except where the principal values are, is amazing, and would be amusing also, but for the important and enduring interests depending on a right decision of the question involved. That question is whether we shall return to national solvency, and to a currency equal in value to gold—the recognized standard of values the world over—or shall go on "taking brandy," growing weaker and less able to resume payment after every additional issue of greenbacks.—*Belle Plaine (Ia.) Union.*

—The Iowa legislator who wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor—

Dear sir pleas tell me what seniters air the comity to visit the orfin asslum at glenwood—

voted to instruct our Senators and Representatives at Washington, on nine different questions of finance and statesmanship.—*Dubuque Times.*

—If, however, an increase of currency is advocated because the West is the debtor section and the currency should be expanded so that what we get will go further in paying our debts, then the effort is dishonest, and we had as well put in a plea for such expansion and debasement of the currency as will amount to practical repudiation. But in this matter as in others, we may rest assured that, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy." There is currency enough in both the West and the South for the legitimate wants of trade. . . . In this connection we express the opinion that the Iowa General Assembly would be a great deal better employed in attending to its legitimate duties than in memorializing Congress for more currency.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

CINCINNATI COURTESANS.

A Praying-Band are Induced by a Forged Note to Visit a House of Ill-Fame in Cincinnati—A Possible Prelude to a New Crusade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A singular circumstance came to light to-day. Several benevolent ladies of this city, the wives of leading professional men and retired merchants, received a note yesterday signed by four courtesans, who professed penitence, and asked the ladies to call and pray with them at the house of Frances Hall, the so-called Queen of the demi-monde in Cincinnati. A Committee was appointed by the Philanthropists to visit the house, consisting of Mr. Murray Shipley, a retired Quaker merchant, Mr. H. Thane Miller, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. John Davis, an old citizen and well known physician, and Miss Shipley, a Quaker lady from Philadelphia. This quartette took a carriage and arrived at Madame Hall's mansion on Broadway yesterday at 3 p. m. They were reluctantly admitted by the housekeeper, who soon convinced them that the letter was a simple forgery. The visitors proposed to hold a prayer-meeting in the parlor anyhow, and received permission to do so. The inmates of the house, however, refused to come down stairs, and the proprietress was said to be out. The polite housekeeper, therefore, was the only spectator. Mr. Shipley prayed, the quartette sang several hymns, and Mr. Thane Miller closed the exercises with a fervent prayer for the conversion of all the inmates of the house. Though this prayer-meeting was the result of a hoax, it is not unlikely that it may be the prelude to a crusade of prayer against the social evil, as the incident is the subject of general comment.

BUTTER-MAKING.

Convention of Manufacturers and Dealers at Beloit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., March 3.—There was a large attendance at the convention of manufacturers and dealers in butter at Dake's Creamery here to-day. Most of the day has been spent in getting acquainted with each other, and with Dake's process of making butter. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Convention assembled at Goodwin's Opera-House, James Anderson, Esq., of New York, being elected Chairman of the meeting. D. W. Dake, of this city, read a carefully prepared paper upon the chemical properties of milk and butter and importance of improving in their manipulation. Then followed an interesting discussion of various matters pertaining to butter-making, and handling, which was resumed in the evening and continued until a late hour. The attendance from abroad was about fifty.

Illinois State Dairymen's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 3.—The State Dairymen's Association was organized in this city to-day, and will hold its next meeting in Aurora in September, when the time and place of the annual meeting will be determined.

NEW ORLEANS.

Memorial to Congress in Relation to the Texas & Pacific Railroad—Tax-Collectors Enjoined from Executing the Features of the Funding Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to Congress concerning the Texas & Pacific Railway, and recommending the co-operation of the Federal Government as necessary to the development of the national interests in the speedy construction of said road.

In the case of Stein Brothers vs. The State Auditor, Judge Wood to-day signed the restraining order against sundry Tax-Collectors, forbidding them to execute the features of the Funding bill, alleged to be unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of contracts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

State of Ohio vs. Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Under orders of the Hon. James Williams, Auditor of State, William M. Rumpt, late Prosecuting Attorney, to-day brought suit in behalf of the State of Ohio against Hamilton County to recover $53,000. The petition avers that $200,000 in taxes have been paid into the County Treasury, appropriated, and expended for county purposes without giving the State her distributive share. The State now sues for her portion.

MICHIGAN.

Meeting of the State Legislature in Extra Session.

Gov. Bagley's Message on the New Constitution.

He Recommends the Election of Judges by the People.

An Increase of the Salaries of State Officers Advised.

The Governor's Views as to Necessary Railroad Legislation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 3.—The Michigan Legislature met here at noon to-day. A quorum of each House was present, and an organization was effected in the usual way. Several new members were sworn in, both in the Senate and House. Levi Walker, of Genesee County, and B. Walker, of Shiawassee County, members of the House, have died since the regular session. Other vacancies occurred by removals from the State, and these were filled by elections recently held.

A committee appeared in the House from the Senate and announced that it was ready for business. After a little unimportant work, both Houses adjourned to 2 p. m.

On reassembling, the Houses went into joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to hear the message of Gov. Bagley, which is as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives:

In accordance with the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 19, passed at your last session, I appointed S. M. Cutcheon, of Washtenaw County; I. M. Crane, of Eaton County; I. D. Crouse, of Livingston County; John Divine, of Sanilac County; J. R. Devereaux, of Houghton County; W. M. Ferry, of Ottawa County; E. W. Giddings, of Macomb County; H. H. Hatch, of Bay County; D. H. Jerome, of Saginaw County; E. W. Meddaugh, of Wayne County; S. C. Moffatt, of Leelanaw County; Ashley Pond, of Wayne County; H. H. Riley, of St. Joseph County; Charles Upson, of Branch County; H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo County; E. Willits, of Monroe County; S. L. Withey, of Kent County; and L. Woodward, of Oakland County, as a Commission to prepare such amendments and revision of the Constitution as, in their judgment, might be necessary for the the best interests of the State and the people. The Commission met at the Capitol on the 27th day of August last, and completed their labors on the 16th day of October, having been in session thirty-nine days. In the appointment of this Commission I endeavored to select gentlemen representing, not only the varied interests of the State, but also the different shades of opinion on public matters. It seems to be the import of the resolution that the report of the Commission be submitted to the present Legislature; and there are many good reasons why this should be done, which have influenced me in calling you together in special session. These are patent to any one upon a moment's reflection, and need not be enumerated here.

The resolution under which the Commission met declares what is well understood by all whose business or inclination has called upon them to examine it: "The existing Constitution of the State of Michigan is defective in many respects, and needs to be amended to conform to the growth and development of the State, and the advanced ideas of the people."

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

has now been before the people since October last, and, it is fair to presume, has received candid and careful attention. In calling you at this time to consider their report, the proposed amendments will be kept before the people until they shall have an opportunity to express their will upon them at the ballot-box in November next, and cannot fail to have a more intelligent, fair, and careful consideration than if the matter be postponed by waiting for a regular session, until the general election in 1876, when the heat and partisan strife of a Presidential contest will assuredly prevent questions of State interest, of however much importance, from receiving the unprejudiced judgment of our citizens. I doubt not that each one of you has already given the subject careful and earnest attention, and I hope your action as a body may be such as will, approved by the people, give to the State a Constitution that will be a chart without errors for every public officer,—a sure guarantee to every citizen of his individual rights, and by and under which our State may continue its progressive march in the development of its material resources, and establish economy, prudence, and fidelity in the management of public affairs, as the organic law.

I feel it hardly my province to express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the amendments, or to make such suggestions or recommendations as would be expected upon usual matters of legislation, yet I cannot refrain from briefly alluding to some of the propositions of the Commission. I deem first in importance

THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1, ART. X. No county, city, township, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in, or make any loan or gift to, or lend its credit in aid of, any person, private corporation, or association; nor shall any county, city township, or other municipality construct or become the owner of any railroad. The provisions of this section shall not prevent such municipalities from aiding enlistments and in the support of the families of soldiers in time of war; or supporting their poor in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 2, ART. X. Each organized county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be [established] prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name thereof. The power of counties to levy taxes, borrow money, and contract debts, shall be restricted by law.

SEC. 15, ART. X. No city or village shall incur indebtedness, including that incurred by or on behalf of any school district within its corporate limits, so that its aggregate debt at any time shall exceed 10 per cent on the valuation of its taxable property, as shown by the assessment roll.

SEC. 5, ART. XIV. Every law hereafter enacted by the Legislature, creating a debt or authorizing a loan, shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

SEC. 9, ART. XIV. The State shall not aid, by gift, or pledge of its credit, any person or corporation, nor shall it subscribe to, or become interested in, the stock of any corporation, nor assume any indebtedness of a municipal or other corporation. The provisions of this section shall not apply to educational, charitable, reformatory or penal institutions which are, or may be, under the care and control of the State.

These are golden words, and might well be engraved on stone and placed in the walls of every Capitol in the land. They say to us, "Keep out of debt if possible, but if you must make a debt, let it be for a legitimate purpose, restrict it to your ability to pay, and provide for its payment." Happily for us as a people, we have not been as wasteful and improvident in contracting debts for schemes which ought either to be paid out of current taxation or not sanctioned at all as many of our sister States have been. While our State debt is decreasing annually, every year sees the

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF OUR CITIES AND TOWNS

increase. The policy of issuing bonds for municipal and local purposes is unwise, expensive, and leads to public extravagance. The people of a municipality in voting for the issue of a thousand-dollar 10 per cent bond for twenty years, forget that the moment the bond is issued they have assumed an obligation of $3,000. There is, of course, a class of county, city, and township improvements that the future should perhaps help pay for. This, however, is amply provided for by permitting an indebtedness equaling 10 per cent of the valuation. The adoption of the several provisions above enumerated in the organic law of the State will forever close the door against the schemes of selfish speculators in paper railroads and other wild financial plans. We shall be prudent in our public expenditures, out of debt and out of danger, and set an example, as a State, worthy of imitation by each citizen in his private business. Had the spirit of these provisions been the rule of action in the management of private and public affairs, we should not have witnessed such a panic as that which so recently swept over our country.

In no department of its labors have the Commission shown more wisdom than in the provisions in Sec. 22, Art. IV.,

RESTRICTING SPECIAL LEGISLATION,

confining the business of law-making within its proper bounds, and thereby saving an incalculable amount of public time and money. Fully one-half of the time of each legislative session is consumed in enacting special laws for individuals, localities, and private interests that are of no interest or necessity to the general public. Special and local acts receive less careful consideration than those in which the public at large are interested, and thus much unwise and mischievous legislation finds its way into our statute books. General laws are safer and better in every case in which they can be made to accomplish the desired end. Over-governing is a growing evil that these restrictions would do much to cure.

THE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT,

in Art. VI, are radical. The proposed increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges to five would give a permanency and solidity to judicial decisions that an evenly-divided court cannot give, while the increase of business coming before the Court will soon require an additional Judge. Believing that education is a necessity to good self-government, we spend millions of dollars annually to educate ourselves and those who are to come after us, to make sure that our Government shall be good; and, so long as our people are thus educated, just so long will they be fitted to elect their own Judges. Our experience for the past twenty-five years with an elective judiciary is, to my mind, an abundant proof of this statement. In very many cases partisanship has been silent, and the people have united in casting their suffrages for Judges whom they knew to be upright and capable, regardless of all other considerations. There can be no higher evidence of the fitness of an intelligent people to select their own Judges than this. I believe that whenever political power is taken away from a people, their fitness to be entrusted with power is decreased, and that whenever they are called upon to perform new duties, they are stimulated to fit themselves to perform them intelligently and well.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Commission, in Secs. 1 and 2 of Art. IX, provide that in lieu of the present salaries paid the State officers and Judges, they shall be fixed by the Legislature. That the salaries of some of the State officers, and especially those of the Circuit Judges, demand a revision, seems to be generally conceded. Very many of our counties have, at different times, made appropriations to be paid directly to the Circuit Judge. There is no practice so reprehensible as this; but the necessity of it has seemed so apparent that the impropriety and illegality of it has been overlooked. I trust that by no action of yours or the people will our county authorities be tempted in the future to make these unconstitutional appropriations. Since the 1st of January, 1873, five of our Circuit Judges have resigned, for the reason that they could not pay their expenses and support their families with their salaries. These frequent changes in the judiciary, in the matter of expense alone, cost more than a fair salary, while they take from our judicial system what should be its leading characteristics, viz: permanency and stability.

The present Constitution was adopted in 1850,—nearly a quarter of a century ago. Our only State institutions at that time were the State Prison and the University. The receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury were less than $400,000 per annum, while to-day they are nearly $2,000,000. Almost every State officer at that time received in fees more than his salary. No money was paid the State by its Treasurer for interest on deposit of State funds. To-day no State officer receives a single fee of any kind. From Table "N" in the Auditor-General's report for 1873, you will learn that the payments *into* the Treasury of the State for interest on public deposits, and fees from the State officers from 1854 to Sept. 30, 1872, were $291,435.47, and the receipts from the same sources for the year closing Sept. 30, 1873, were $39,160.58. From 1838 to the year 1855 not a dollar was received from any of these sources. I fail to find in the financial reports of other States any such aggregate of receipts as this,—in many of them none at all,—from similar sources. I call your attention to these figures, for, though often published, I believe they are not often read.

These facts show every plainly that whatever may have been the intention of the framers of your present Constitution, the greater portion of the State officers received in fees each year more than their salary. The practice of paying the Deputy State officers a greater salary than the principal would seem to indicate that it was expected that the Deputies should do the work, and the principals draw the fees and wear the honors. The business of the State has grown into such volume that any State officer who faithfully performs his duty (if he does it personally and not by proxy) must give to it his entire time and attention. That they do not, is simply because some time and attention must be given to some pursuit or occupation by which they can live. Ought we not, in lieu of this pernicious system, to say to our public officers: "Your salary shall be a reasonable one; you shall have such assistants as the business of your office demands; but we expect and demand of you your personal attention and your individual care of the duties of your position." This is the straight, plain, and economical way. I do not believe in high salaries for public officers. A salary that will induce men to seek position for the sake of the salary would tend to deteriorate the public service. It is not pleasant to reflect that the best men often cannot afford to serve the State, and that a private fortune must be an indispensable condition in filling certain important public positions. This, too, will deteriorate the public service. We all have an earnest and commendable desire to procure economy in administration, and patterns of republican simplicity in public life; we can do this, not by parsimony nor by extravagance, but by occupying a common ground of common sense that lies between the two. I have said that an educated, intelligent people are abundantly qualified to elect their own officers. I also believe they are willing to pay their public servants decently and fairly as they would do in their private affairs.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The article on "Corporations Other than Municipal" contains some new provisions, and makes changes in existing provisions, all of which I think are improvements. But I refer to this article not so much for the purpose of calling your attention to what it contains, as for what it does not contain. Sec. 11 of this article is left to stand as in the present Constitution. It is apparent that the sole and simple purpose of the first paragraph of this section is to secure and preserve to the public the benefits which come from competition of railroads in the carrying business; there is no other thought or idea in it. And it is equally apparent that the provision, as it stands, will fail of this purpose. "Consolidation of stock" is only one of the modes by which "parallel or competing lines" may combine and become one in interest. A very common method of effecting the same result is for one of the competing companies to lease the road of the other. Another is to acquire the controlling interest in the stock of the competing company, and thus secure control of the road. There are also other devices for securing the same result. If it be conceded that the policy of advantages of competition in railroad transportation is wholesome and just, as I think it must be, then this provision should be so altered and amended as, if possible, to accomplish this end. Upon reference to the proceedings of the Commission, it will be seen that the section, as reported by the Committee on Corporations, reads as follows:

"No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

"Nor shall any such corporation lease any parallel or competing line of road, and no two or more parallel or competing lines of railroad shall be run or operated, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, under the same management or supervision, or under or subject to any arrangement, agreement, or understanding with reference to rates of fare or freight to be charged, or for the division of earnings."

If any attempt to preserve the advantages of railroad competition is to be made at all in the Constitution, it should be broad enough to do it well.

WATERED STOCK.

The issue of stock, bonds, and certificates of indebtedness by railroads, except for value received, is alike an injury to the honest stockholder or creditor and to the people. The practice is wrong, and is universally condemned in individuals. The State should, if possible, put it beyond the power of these beings which it creates to practice it. I suggest the propriety of requiring all corporations organized under the laws of this State to maintain an office therein, where its books shall be kept, showing the amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, the names of its stockholders, and the amount owned by each. Such books should be kept in the State for the inspection of stockholders, and for the benefit of creditors. It frequently becomes the duty of the State to investigate the affairs of corporations within it, when such books are absolutely necessary; indeed, the State is largely interested in requiring every tax-paying corporation to keep and maintain within the State such books, not only, but in addition thereto, books showing fully its financial condition.

KIND OF LEGISLATION WANTED.

This, together with the other matters referred to in connection with this article, I beg to commend to your most careful consideration. These suggestions are made from no spirit of hostility to corporations. Every citizen of this State must appreciate the value of railroads in developing our natural resources and in promoting our prosperity. They can only be constructed and operated in the future, as in the past, by means of corporate existence. In all their rights and in their legitimate interests they deserve, and I have no doubt will receive, as they heretofore have done, the fostering care and protection of wholesome laws. Unjust legislation against them would have the effect to cripple their powers for usefulness, and this, in its effect, would reach and injure us all. The self-interest of the people of the State is, therefore, alone sufficient to prevent such legislation. But, on the other hand, no undue sensitiveness should deter us from imposing upon them such restrictions and regulations as are demanded by the interests of the people, and are of such a character as furnish to the corporations no just cause of complaint, and are equally a protection for the corporators.

There is no State in the Union in which the rates of freight are lower than in this, nor in which the roads are managed more directly for the interests of the people. Competition is the chief cause of this condition of things, while the fact that the managers of most of our roads are our own citizens and interested in the prosperity and welfare of the State, also has much to do with it. The more roads we have the more competition we shall have, and liberal legislation invites the building of roads, and thus competition is kept up. The propositions above enumerated are proposed in this spirit of liberality, and should have a place in the organic law as safeguards for the people, the roads and the stockholders.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

There are many other provisions in the report of the Committee that are important and worthy of mention, but I fear that I have already trespassed upon your time and patience in what I have said. I do not forget that I have no voice in the building of the constitutional fabric, except through the ballot-box. In considering the question of remodeling the organic law of the State, I presume no one of you, or any citizen, expects you to adopt an instrument that will suit each individual mind. Sincere beliefs and decided opinions may often have to be given up, that the greatest good to the greatest number may be accomplished. I trust that this is the spirit in which you have come together, and that from it you may create a Constitution that will meet the approval of your own judgment and that of the people, whose representatives you are.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The hours of beginning sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the House.

H. A. Shaw, of Eaton, moved that the House operate as Committee of the Whole unless otherwise ordered. The motion was lost by a great majority, the sentiment being in favor of laying out the work and referring it to appropriate committees.

Each member of the House was voted $5 worth of stationery during the session, despite determined effort to reduce the sum to $2.

A committee was appointed in the House to draft resolutions in memory of deceased members.

The proposed Constitution was ordered to be first read in Committee of the Whole in the House, afterwards to be considered in committee. The Senate decided on similar action. Adjourned.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool for New York on the 21st of February, had to put back with a broken funnel.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The steamships Europa and Egypt, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, steamships Adriatic, from Liverpool, and State of Virginia, from Glasgow.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S CONDITION.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The condition of ex-President Fillmore remains unchanged.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Passage of the Vogel Excise Bill in the Wisconsin Senate.

The Sale of Liquors on Sundays and Election Days Prohibited.

Discussion in the Assembly on the Potter Railroad Bill.

Passage of Registration and Election Laws in the Louisiana Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TEMPERANCE.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—The Senate last night had a sharp contest over the Assembly bill consolidating and codifying all the laws relating to excise and the sale of intoxicating liquors. Some amendments were adopted, among others, by a vote of 25 to 8, one prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday and election days. Many other amendments were rejected. Indefinite postponement of the bill was refused, and it was ordered engrossed by a vote of all the Reformers and Quimby—17—in favor, and all the Republicans, except Quimby—16—against. This morning the bill, as amended, was concurred in,—17 to 15,—and now goes back to the Assembly.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate this morning tabled a resolution for final adjournment March 5th. A motion to reconsider was concurred in.

RAILROADS.

The Assembly bill limiting the corporate powers of counties so that they cannot vote aid to railroads was taken up. Amendments offered by their representatives excepting certain Northern counties were adopted and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Railroad-bills were the special order, but the Assembly amending the act relating to railroads, and all bills relating to the taxation or tariffs of railroads were postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate bill declaring railroads public highways and companies common carriers, and prohibiting the acceptance of free-passes, was called up by Senator Barron. Numerous amendments were prepared, several of which were adopted, and, after some debate and some earnest protests against discrimination, by which railroads often carried freight much cheaper for long distances than for short ones, the bill went over to this evening.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the increase or decrease of Director of incorporated associations or companies.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the patents of lands on certificates issued by Gov. Taylor to the Central Railroad Company was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with an explanation from Chairman Winans, that when suddenly called home he left the resolutions to be reported without recommendation by another gentleman. It was suggested to defer the consideration of the resolutions till 11 o'clock, with a hope that meantime a compromise might be agreed upon that would be generally satisfactory.

When 11 o'clock came, consideration of the resolutions was staved off by the protracted discussion in progress over the Senate bill known as

THE POTTER BILL,

to regulate railroad charges, provide for Railroad Commissioners, etc. When the bill came up, Mr. West moved to amend by striking out the first eight sections and substituting fourteen sections of his bill, which he claimed fixed a more uniform and just rate for carrying freight and was more perfect, since it designated a rate per mile beyond which railroad companies could not charge.

Mr. Carswell expressed his decided preference for the Senate bill, and pointed out, among other things, that in Mr. West's bill the rates in several cases were higher than now charged. He might vote for it if there was nothing better, but was afraid if it was adopted it would result in disagreement with the Senate, and nothing would be done. He thought it bad policy to tie up the railroad companies so that they cannot compete with the navigation on the Mississippi River. He was willing to give the companies every advantage in this respect.

The Senate bill was also advocated by Johnson and Sawyer.

Mr. West's amendment was lost—36 to 53.

Mr. Bouck offered some amendments prohibiting discrimination at different points. He thought the people demanded protection in that respect. He claimed that railroads should be compelled to treat all places and all persons in the same way; that they should not be allowed to discriminate so as to injure any place or individual. These corporations were subject to legislative direction. The people should be protected against their becoming monopolies and discriminating against any place or business. He deprecated adopting an amendment which would cut off the right of railroads to compete with our routes of transportation; also, the loading down of the bill with amendments which should stand as an independent proposition, and would endanger the passage of a bill establishing maximum rates.

Mr. Winans showed how railroad companies did discriminate on freights to the injury of Janesville, and expressed his belief that there was no one thing the people had so much to complain of as about this unjust discrimination by railroad companies.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Both Houses met to-night, the Assembly to consider a special order bill to prescribe license fees to be paid by insurance companies. In behalf of this bill, in Committee of the Whole, last night, Speaker Bouck made an elaborate speech, urging that life insurance companies should pay a much larger tax to the State.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CAMPBELL BILL.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 3.—The Campbell Railroad bill luckily met with disaster in the House to-day. Many members had exhausted themselves in speech-making on the subject of railroad legislation. This was the grand opportunity for destruction—the time for a record—and those who happened to favor amendments were warned to get ready for a funeral, when the discovery was made that in the schedule of rates for the different classification of roads, roads of the first-class were allowed higher rates in certain cases that second and third-class roads. The House was thrown into a flutter and the bill at once

SENT BACK TO THE COMMITTEE

for re-examination. The question now is, How came this bill to pass the Senate with these errors? It came thus from the author, who says he spent many days upon it before the Legislature met. It passed the Railroad Committee of the Senate, then the Senate, with only eight dissenting votes. It passed the House Railroad Committee, and, but for the discovery this afternoon, would have passed the House to-morrow. The Committee is in session this evening, and has agreed to report a bill fixing maximum rates for one class of roads, and increasing the rates a certain percentage for other classes. The schedule is to be re-examined, and an effort will be made to insert the Commissioner clause. The error to-day has made friends for the Commissioner system.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—In the Legislature to-day an act passed both the Houses repealing the election law known as Act 19, of last session. The act repealed restored some of the obnoxious features of the old election laws. Its repeal leaves the law of 1872, which Gov. Warmouth approved after the election, in force. This is regarded as a fair law. Both Houses also passed an act ordering a new registration throughout the State.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 3.—In the House this afternoon, the following bills passed: House bill making it the duty of County Auditors to keep a special record on which the corrections of errors on tax duplicate shall be placed; Senate bill to fix definitely the compensation of Assignees; House bill to reduce the time within which game birds may be killed from one month to fifteen days in October, and the same in February.

Bills were introduced to amend the Ditch law so as to prevent the changing of natural watercourses; to amend the Poor law so as to provide for a reserve of $200 with which Superintendents of County Infirmaries may purchase certain supplies for inmates; to fix the rate of legal advertising, not now fixed by law, at $1 for 1,000 ems for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each additional insertion.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day providing that every person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence with the intent of depreciating or advancing the market price of public funds of the United States or the several States, or any of them, or the stocks or bonds of any corporation, or the market price of any merchandise or commodity whatever, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and may be punished after conviction by a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment not to exceed three years.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3.—In the Legislature to-day the House Special Committee on woman suffrage presented a majority report recommending submission to the people of the following proposition as an amendment to the Constitution:

"Men and women politically and legally shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and shall be subject to equal duties and liabilities."

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—The House to-day passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for members of the Legislature, or any State, county, or township officer, to accept a railroad pass, under a penalty or fine of $100 to $1,000.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strikes In and Near Philadelphia—Silk, Woolen, and Cotton Manufacturers—The Shoemakers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—The strike among the workmen on the new Fairmount bridge ended to-night.

Mr. Wiley, the principal contractor, about 10 o'clock, notified the laborers on a strike of his willingness to pay them $1.50 per day of ten hours. His offer was immediately accepted on condition that no Baltimore hands be employed. A small force resumed work on the west end at 6 o'clock this morning, but after working for half an hour ceased operations, fearing violence at the hands of the strikers. The contractors had sent to Baltimore for hands to fill the places of the strikers. A squad of police have been stationed on the ground to prevent any riotous demonstration.

WEAVERS' STRIKES.

In consequence of the discharge of a few of the leaders in the meeting on Saturday evening, the weavers in the Camden Woolen Mills struck yesterday afternoon for an advance in their wages, and the reinstatement of the discharged men in their places. A strike for last summer's prices has also taken place in the mills at Gloucester City.

The silk and poplin weavers have again resolved to stand out until their wages are advanced.

A mass-meeting of the striking weavers of the cotton and woolen mills in the southern part of the city was held this afternoon in Federal Hall, Henry Lowe presiding. It was reported that two mills, employing upwards of 350 hands, had resumed work at the advance desired, viz: 15 per cent. The hands of one mill started work this morning at the old scale of wages. The hands of the following mills in this section remain on a strike: B. C. & J. B. Garett mills, 250 hands; John Williams, 40 hands; and John B. Nelson, 85 hands.

Resolutions expressing the determination of the meeting to hold out until the employers accede to their terms having been adopted, it was unanimously resolved that the employes of the southwestern section co-operate with those in other parts of the city in forming a protective union. It was also resolved that, in case of destitution existing among the strikers, they must give the Chairman private information of it, and the union will relieve them, so delicately that the parties relieved will scarcely know the quarter whence the relief comes. At a mass-meeting of the check and gingham weavers of Kensington, held to-night in the old Thompson Street Church, James Mooney presiding, it was unanimously resolved to organize a protective union, and permanent officers were elected.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE

still continues, and there is little probability of an early settlement.

The Strike of Laborers at Keokuk, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—A small force of men resumed work on the rapids improvement this morning at the old price. A large crowd of strikers assembled near by and undertook to intimidate the workmen by threats. One of the gang armed himself with stones, and tried to instigate a riot, but the police arrested him, hurried him off to jail, and dispersed the crowd. The workmen continued operations all day without being further molested. It is thought that others will go to work in the morning, and that all the strikers will gradually fall in at the old wages.

Erie Railway Employes on a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Serious dissatisfaction exists among the workmen connected with the Erie Railway on account of the irregularity with which they have been paid. The *Post* says the wages for January were only paid yesterday. The "wipers" in the engine-houses of this Company were cut down from $1.36 to $1 per day. A Binghampton paper says 800 of the Erie Railway mechanics at the Susquehanna Depot, including all in the great shops, have struck, and are lying idle. The men demand as a condition upon which they will resume work, that their wages shall be paid them every Saturday night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Increase the Wages of its Employes.

NEW YORK, March 3.—It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad will return to the rate of wages paid prior to Jan. 1, when a general reduction of 10 per cent was made.

Strike of Canal-Laborers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—The men at work upon the canal here struck yesterday for higher wages. They have been receiving $1.50, and ask for a rise of 25 cents. During the winter they got $1.35, which was increased to $1.50 a month ago. Now they want $1.75. The contractors have not yet acceded to the demand.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Fortieth Parallel Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The Convention to consider the subject of building a railroad along the fortieth parallel of latitude, from Philadelphia to St. Joseph, Mo., will assemble here to-morrow in Representatives' Hall. The movement was incorporated at Quincy, at a meeting held a little more than a month ago, and circulars were sent out by the authorities of that meeting all along the line, requesting towns and cities to send delegates to the Convention to be held here. It is not known yet how general has been the selection of delegates, but it is supposed that in this State and Missouri most of the cities have appointed delegates who will be here. Those from Jacksonville and Quincy have already arrived. Gov. Palmer, a delegate from this city, is spoken of for Chairman of the Convention. Rumors are current that Tom Scott will have an emissary here to watch the proceedings, and possibly, too, some one may be here to look after the interests of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The Convention may be an important one, and it may not.

Travel on the Pacific Railroads.

SALT LAKE, March 3.—There has been considerable trouble from snow on the Central Pacific, within the past few days, between Elko and Toano. The engines of the train due at Ogden, from the west, yesterday morning, were ditched between Elko and Toano, and trains did not arrive at Ogden until to-day. There has been no material delay on the Union Pacific thus far during the winter.

BILLIARDS.

Maurice Daly Vanquishes Cyrille Dion.

NEW YORK, March 3.—To-night Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly played a match game of billiards at Tammany Hall, 600 points French caroms, for $2,000. The game was won in the sixty-seventh inning by Daly, by a score of 600 to 547. In the forty-second inning Daly ran 212, the largest run ever made in a game of this kind. Dion's highest run was 81.

CONDITION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—The Hon. Millard Fillmore's condition is very critical. False reports of his death were circulated this evening, but he was alive at last accounts. Two weeks ago he was afflicted with paralysis, which has steadily increased in effect upon him.

THE FARMERS.

Wisconsin Grangers Try the Co-operative System.

And Report Favorably Thereon.

Meeting of Livingston County (Ill.) Grangers.

Wisconsin Grangers and the Co-operative System.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Fond du Lac and Winnebago Counties have each about twenty Granges, and are still organizing more, the latest one being started at Fond du Lac last Friday night. A year ago the Granges in these counties were organized into County Councils for the purpose of better

CONCENTRATION OF EFFORTS

in co-operative purchasing, and under their guidance arrangements were made at Fond du Lac, Ripon, and other points, where members of the Order have ever since made purchases of everything in the line of dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, etc. These arrangements have embraced as many houses as there are items mentioned, and have proved entirely satisfactory on both sides. The general public, of course, does not know what special rates members get on goods, or what per cent of profit dealers realize, but the merchants assert that their new customers

PAY CASH MORE PROMPTLY

than they ever did before, and have almost entirely quit the practice of "jewing." So satisfactory have the arrangements proved in this particular that there does not seem to be any good reason for thinking they may not continue to serve indefinitely for the purchase of household goods. But there were other matters that demanded the attention of the County Councils, and they have taken hold of them with a vigorous hand, viz:

Fond du Lac and Winnebago Counties use as much agricultural machinery and farm implements as, if not more than, any other two counties in the State, and the Councils have begun an experiment by which they will test the purchases in this line, to see whether more favorable terms cannot be had. Accordingly, large sums of money are already pledged, particularly in Fond du Lac County, to go into one or more

JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

to keep on hands a full supply of all machinery needed on the farm, the same to be bought directly of the manufacturers. These associations are so constituted that, in case they fail to get such terms as they think just and equitable between themselves and the manufacturers, they can enlarge the amounts invested and proceed at once to manufacture on their own account. As the Master of Ladoga Grange expressed it a few days ago: "We do not complain that the manufacturers of our machinery and implements realize too much out of them; perhaps they do not. We only complain that

THEY COST US TOO MUCH.

They are handled by a series of agents, none of whom are content to work for trifling profits, and when they come into our hands they have the living of several men taxed on them for us to pay. Besides, the traveling agents who besiege the farmers at their houses often impose on those who are not well informed, sell them articles they do not really need, and, finally, take some of their property to satisfy paper given in such cases. These transactions tend to impoverish a part of the farming community, and indirectly affect us all, and we are, therefore, determined to have supply-stores of our own, where farmers can go to purchase for their actual wants with perfect assurance that they are paying no more than a just profit to the manufacturers." These supply-stores are to be operated in the interests of the Granges in connection with the purchasing department of the State Grange.

Elevators and lumber-yards will also be established at suitable points during the coming summer, and already a project is on foot to build a joint-stock flouring-mill at Pickett's Station, in Winnebago County. This also is projected by the Granges, but numerous farmers not of the Order are lending it both their money and their favor.

Meeting of Livingston County Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., March 3.—The Patrons of Husbandry of Livingston County have been holding a two days' session here. The most of the time yesterday was taken up in the presentation and examination of credentials. This showed that there were twenty-five Granges represented, and eighty delegates present. The Executive Committee reported that, since the last session of the County Grange, there had been five Granges organized, and that the Order is in a highly-prosperous condition. The majority of the Granges are now purchasing the most of their groceries direct, and several Granges are buying from importers.

The time has been occupied to-day in perfecting the county purchasing system. Its defects have been shown, and remedies suggested which will no doubt greatly improve the present system, and advance its material growth. The

FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were adopted:

Resolved, That from past experience we are satisfied with doing our business direct, and we recommend to the Granges in our county to persevere until we secure a more equitable system between buyer and seller.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the subordinate Granges be requested to furnish to the County Secretary the amount of their direct trade, and report the same at our next meeting.

Farmers' Meeting at Geneva, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Kane County, Ill., March 3.—There has been a heavy rain for the last twelve hours, and the roads are very heavy. The farmers' gathering for this county was, therefore, not numerous; but, as the speaker said, "as intelligence represented numbers, there was a large attendance." The meeting was addressed for about two hours by S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State organization, in an interesting manner, on the fundamental principles of political reform and the necessity for such reform. The speech was upon a broad basis, advocating a reform for the people and the nation, and not a class or sectional movement. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the people.

Fulton County Farmers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Fulton County Farmers' Association will be held at Canton, on March 18, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

PROGRAMME:

Reading minutes of last meeting; Committee on Credentials; Appointment of Committees; Report of Standing Committees; Report of Special Committees.

Discussions—"How Can the Farmers and Laboring-Men of Fulton County Best Advance Their Interests for 1874?"—L. F. Ross leading. "The Farmers' and Laboring-Men's Interests with Commerce and Manufactures, as They Are and as They Ought to Be,"—J. B. Negly leading. "How Can Home-Industries, Other than Farming, Be Best Advanced, to Prove Most Beneficial to All?"—I. David leading. "Taxation, National, County, and Township,"—M. Walker leading. "The Undeveloped Resources of Fulton County,"—Prof. John Wolf leading. "Forest, Tree, and Horticulture,"—N. Overman leading. "The Fulton County Agricultural Fair-Grounds: Should the People of Fulton County Own Them?"—Job Walker leading. "Stock, Crops, &c.,"—L. W. Ross leading.

Reports of Officers; Adoption of New Constitution; Election of Officers for the ensuing year; Report of Committee on Resolutions.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Mechanics' and Laboring-men's organizations to participate in the meeting.

JOHN PRICKETT, President.

W. T. B. FENNESSY, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

What Is Being Done in the Wisconsin Ship-Yards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—A feeling of activity begins to pervade marine circles, and reports are gathered from a few of the principal ports along the shore indicating what is being done to prepare for next season's trade.

AT THE MILWAUKEE YARDS

there has been unusual activity for the past ten days. Messrs. Allen & McClellan are hastening work on a large three-masted schooner of 50,000 bushels capacity for Merrill, Fitzgerald & Porters, to be done against the opening of navigation. They are also repairing the schooners Goldhunter and Buena Vista, and the steamer City of Toledo.

Messrs. Wolf and Davidson have under way, to be finished early in April, a schooner of 52,000 bushels capacity. The steamer Metropolis is in dry-dock at this yard, undergoing repairs, and John Penny is building a small vessel to go into the lumber trade for Messrs. Taylor & Co.

EARLY IN JANUARY LAST,

a company with $50,000 capital stock was formed at Sheboygan, called the Sheboygan Vessel-Building Association, for the purpose of running, building, and selling vessels. They have now in process of construction, to be finished against the middle of April, a three-masted schooner for the grain trade, 141 feet keel, 29 feet beam, 11.5 feet hold, with a capacity of 22,000 bushels.

More work has been done at the

MANITOWOC SHIP-YARDS

than elsewhere on this part of the lake shore. Vance & Hibbard, of Milwaukee, are having a large schooner built there for the Buffalo grain trade. She rests on a keel of 210 feet, has a capacity of 53,000 bushels, and will be out as soon as navigation opens. Another schooner of about the same proportions is in process of construction for parties at Racine, and will be ready in the early part of April. Windiate & Butler are building a full-sized canaller for the grain trade, and Goodrich's side-wheel steamer Manitowoc has been dismantled, her machinery and cabin removed and placed on a new hull, and the old hull is being converted into a barge. In addition to these there are five fore and aft schooners being built of smaller dimension than those already mentioned. These are all intended for the west-shore trade and contracted to be done at dates ranging from the 1st to the 15th of April. The schooner H. M. Scove, built at Manitowoc last fall, has just been rigged, and the first east wind of sufficient force to break up the ice in the mouth of the Manitowoc River will let her out to come here for her first load of the season. She is expected to be the first arrival on the list of grain vessels.

A SHIP-YARD WAS BEGUN

at Two Rivers last fall by Messrs. Hansen & Scove, of Manitowoc, and this is its first winter's operation. It is equipped with a saw-mill, rigged to cut ship frames and beveled pieces, and is the second one of the kind on the west shore of the lake. This yard has had from fifty to sixty men at work all winter, and is now employed on a schooner for Mr. John Bertschy, of Sheboygan, a vessel of 26,000 bushels capacity, to be finished June 1, and another to go into the grain trade for Messrs. Cushman & Cochran, of Chicago, the latter being 130 feet keel, 27 feet beam, 85 feet hold, and to be completed against the opening of navigation.

SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.

Trial Trip of the Edgar Stuart Watched by the Government—Her Armament, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Baltimore (Md.) dispatch states that the steamship Edgar Stuart, in her trial trip yesterday, was convoyed by the Government to a point 15 miles below the bay, where a revenue cutter was stationed to bar the Stuart if there was any intention on her part of shipping off to sea. She carried the American flag at her gaff, the Cuban flag at the fore, the British flag amidships, and her private pennant at the main. Her armament consisted of two brass boarding-swivels, and beside these she carried a plentiful supply of side-arms for the crew. Her trial trip is thought to demonstrate that the Stuart cannot make more than 10 miles an hour.

—The gorge of broken ice between Depere and Henry, which for a number of days barred the passage of boats up or down the Illinois River, has passed out, and the River is again open throughout its navigable length, with an abundance of water.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.

HOUR OF SINGING.

Perfectly adapted to progressive Note Reading, Two Part, Three Part, and Four Part Singing in HIGH SCHOOLS. Is a great favorite, and abundantly deserves its success.

By L. O. EMERSON and W. S. TILDEN. Price, $1.00.

RIVER OF LIFE. Best Book for Sabbath Schools.

CHOICE TRIOS.

3 PART SONGS FOR FEMALE VOICES.

This is an admirable book to use with or to follow "The Hour of Singing." Contains music from the very best sources. Has a special adaptation for Ladies' Seminaries.

By W. S. TILDEN. Price, $1.00.

DEVOTIONAL CHIMES. Best Vestry Singing Book.

CHEERFUL VOICES.

Daily increasing in favor, and is undoubtedly one of the best collections of Songs for COMMON SCHOOLS ever published.

By L. O. EMERSON. Price, 50 cents.

All books sent, post-paid, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the

"RICHMOND PRINTS"

Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the

"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

"QUAKER STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

AND

"STANDARD GRAY STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

Especially recommend themselves for chasteness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

The National Watch Company,

Office, 74 Monroe-st., Near State.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1874.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Watch Company, held at its office in Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 28, 1874, the following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

RESOLVED, That a meeting of the stockholders of the National Watch Company be and the same is hereby called, to be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Saturday, April 4, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting upon the question of changing the name of the said Company from "The National Watch Company" to "Elgin National Watch Company."

Now, therefore, please take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation at the time and place, and for the purpose set forth in the said resolution.

T. M. AVERY,
MAT. LAFLIN,
J. T. RYERSON,
W. L. PEASE,
S. T. ATWATER,
H. Z. CULVER,

Directors of the National Watch Company.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.

Money continues abundant, and, though the banks maintain the rate for discounts at 10 per cent, we know of it being offered in the open market at 9 per cent for sixty days, and even, in some instances, at 8 per cent on prime collaterals for the same length of time.

The clearings of the banks yesterday were over $5,000,000, and to-day over $6,000,000, against an average of $2,800,000 per day last week. This great increase is due, however, entirely to the monthly settlements in the grain and provision trades, and will probably not be continued after to-day.

New York exchange is steady at 50 cents per $1,000 discount.

When Senator Sherman presented in Congress the other day an anti-greenback-inflation remonstrance, signed by seventy-five leading wholesale merchants of Chicago, he made the blunder of saying that these seventy-five names represented *sixty millions of capital*. Now, this would represent an average of $800,000 of capital to each individual, which is probably ten times as much as the real average of the capital of the parties represented. Mr. Sherman should have said that the seventy-five signers *sold sixty million dollars' worth of goods per annum*.

A "CORRAL" FOR CAPITAL.

A novel attempt to compel money to remain in certain localities in defiance of the laws of supply and demand comes up in the case of a New Hampshire National Bank. The proprietors of the Pittsfield (N. H.) National Bank decided to move their institution to Manchester, in the same State, because they could not make sufficient profit at Pittsfield. They accordingly applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to make the change, whereupon a remonstrance, signed by all the prominent citizens of Pittsfield against the removal of the bank, was forwarded to Washington. These citizens claim that the bank *can* do a profitable business at Pittsfield, and pray the Comptroller not to grant the application for removal. The attempt to coerce capital into remaining in any particular place will doubtless appear ridiculous enough to all who recognize every man's right to control his own money. It is one of the fundamental principles of a republican form of government that every man may possess and dispose of his own property as he pleases. But even this proposition to oblige a bank by force of law to continue business in one place, on the plea, made by the Pittsfield people, that the bank "can do a profitable business" there, is no more ridiculous than the arguments of certain Senators that money should be made "more plenty in the West" by some legislative legerdemain of redistributing the National Bank currency. Should the Pittsfield Bank continue refractory, it will probably occur to the Pittsfield people to put a fence around their bank to keep it from going away. The same expedient might also be properly suggested to those who want to "corral" the currency in the West, to keep it from going East.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

The holders of the bonds of the Iowa Central Railroad (now in default of interest) claim that the business prospects and financial condition of the road have been misrepresented to them by the officers of the Company, and that, in consequence of this misrepresentation, they (the bondholders) were induced in the early part of last year to agree that the coupons from July 15, 1873, to July 15, 1875, should be funded into 7 per cent scrip payable Jan. 1, 1879. The President and Directors of the road represented that with this extension they would be prepared to resume the payments of interest on the bonded debt April 15, 1875, and could take up the floating debt, and provide $700,000 for additional construction and equipment by issuing preferred stock.

The bondholders, however, now claim that the earnings of the road have not been what was promised, and that the "conjecture" of the President and Directors of the Company as to a large increase of net earnings in 1873 has not been fulfilled, and was not sufficiently warranted by the circumstances then, consequently, they propose to repudiate their agreement in regard to the funding of coupons into scrip, and a Committee of the bondholders, appointed at a meeting held in Boston, on the 11th ult., propose to give legal notice that they will not receive the scrip. In lieu of their former agreement with the Company, the bondholders now propose as follows:

First—Net earnings of road to be devoted to the cancellation of unpaid claims of employes, amounting to some $70,000.

Second—Holders of first mortgage bonds, and unpaid coupons to July 15, 1874, inclusive, to be entitled to net earnings of road until the amount received shall give them annually 7 per cent on the amount of their claims.

Third—Holders of second-mortgage bonds, and unpaid coupons of Oct. 15, 1874, inclusive, to be entitled to all net earnings, after the 7 per cent to preferred creditors has been paid, till their annual dividend shall reach 7 per cent.

Fourth—Third mortgage bondholders and holders of floating debt, to be classed as third creditors, and entitled to a 7 per cent dividend after the two first are paid.

Fifth—Anything remaining, to be paid to the common stockholders.

The indebtedness of the Iowa Central was, on June 10, 1873, as follows:

First-mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds	$3,700,000
Second-mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds	925,000
Floating debt	950,000

At the date of the meeting in Boston the floating debt had been increased to $1,270,000.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '62	118¼	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '64	118½	119
United States 5-20s of '65	120¼	121
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅛	118⅞
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119	119½
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	118⅜	118⅞
10-40s ex int	112¼	112¾
United States 5s (new issue)	114	114¼
United States currency 6s	115⅛	116¼
Gold (full weight)	111¾	112¼
Gold coupons	111¾	112¼
Gold exchange	111¾	112¼
Sterling		$4.84½@4.88
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	96 & int.	99½ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Treasury disbursed $380,000.

Customs receipts, $530,000. Produce exports for the week, $3,934,636, a decrease from last week of $2,500,000, and the lowest for any one week for a long time.

Money was freely offered at 2@3 per cent this afternoon. Wall street was extremely dull.

Sterling heavy at $4.83½@4.83¾ for sixty days; $4.86½@4.87 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112¼@112⅜; closed at 112⅜.

Carrying rates, flat to 4 per cent.

Clearings, $40,000,000.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Governments steady and quiet; very little doing.

Stocks opened weak, at a slight decline from last night's prices, and on the first call further declined ¼@1½. A slight recovery occurred, but the market closed weak, with nearly the lowest prices of the day. The decline of the day ranged at ½@2¼. The decline was assisted by the postponement of the financial question in the Senate, and a rumor that the June dividend of the Northwestern would be passed, and the August dividend on Lake Shore be 2 per cent. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 110,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Wabash, 3,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Erie. The weakest stocks were Northwestern and Lake Shore.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	118¼	10-40s	112½
Coupons, '65	120¼	Currency 6s	116
Coupons, '65 (new)	118½	New 5s	114¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	89½	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	89½	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	St. Paul pfd	69
Western Union	74¾	Wabash	47⅝
Quicksilver	31¾	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	95
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	10
American Express	63¼	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	70	Chicago & A., ex. div	104½
Pacific Mail	42½	C. & A. pfd, ex. div	107
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	46¼	Cleve., Cin. & Col	80
Erie pfd	72	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	79¾
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	30
Northwestern	54¾	Illinois Central	107
Northwestern pfd	71	Union Pacific stock	34¼
Michigan Central	80	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	87¼	Central Pacific bonds	95¾
Rock Island	106¾	Del., Lack. & Western	109¾
New Jersey Central	105	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	42¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, March 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, 74 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1873; consideration, $3,600.

West Adams st, 71 ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 48x125 9-10 ft, dated March 3; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av, 286¼ ft n w of Noble st, s w f, und ½ of 25x144¼ ft, dated March 2; consideration, $4,000.

Ashland av, 25¼ ft s of Emma st, w f, 24x105¾ ft, dated Jan. 4, 1873; consideration, $1,350.

Samuel st, 125 ft s of Emily st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $1,200.

West Lake st, 200 ft w of Sheldon st, n f, 33 7-10 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $13,000.

Sedgwick st, 40 ft s of Schiller st, w f, 24x88 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $3,000.

Arnold st, 580¼ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x121 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Fifth av, 467 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $8,125.

State st, 126 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 96x171 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $30,000. Brian Philpot to Francis L. Honore.

Forest av, 203¼ ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $11,500.

Milwaukee av, 373 ft s e of Wood st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

Centre av, n w cor of Osgood st, e f, 72x125 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $9,000.

The premises No. 160 Ashland av, dated March 3; consideration, $14,500.

State st, 85 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 5x96 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, 312 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $8,000.

Fuller st, 93 ft s of Hickory st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 to 30 and 41, 42, in Block 2 of Phare's Lots 4 to 7 of n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $3,000.

Part of s w ¼ n w ¼ n e ¼ n w ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 14 to 16 in subdivision of part s e ¼ s e ¼, Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of Lockwood's s w ¼ n e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	15,622	11,504	7,286	4,487
Wheat, bu	122,310	37,165	48,330	4,516
Corn, bu	37,650	83,495	1,647	12,622
Oats, bu	30,580	37,390	9,009	7,758
Rye, bu	2,600	2,066	725	700
Barley, bu	16,570	16,335	2,058	16,253
Grass seed, lbs	390,730	235,638	221,239	71,370
Flax seed, lbs	53,400	20,000	23,370	63,300
Broom corn, lbs	31,940	103,470	40,938	103,110
Cured meats, lbs	338,860	445,750	1600,818	3977,456
Beef, brls			1	215
Pork, brls	55	301	844	490
Lard, lbs	447,600	305,270	1306,472	183,131
Tallow, lbs	30,180	35,370		
Butter, lbs	47,435	73,377	5,053	27,290
Dressed hogs, No	1,697	533	1,939	1,330
Live hogs, No	11,094	12,346	7,788	9,012
Cattle, No	3,312	2,251	849	2,708
Sheep, No	609	1,771	519	1,355
Hides, lbs	191,925	257,584	72,305	79,079
Highwines, brls	292	362	303	550
Wool, lbs	26,274	102,744	1,415	4,200
Potatoes, bu	1,139	2,556	1,800	17
Lumber, No. ft	287,200	442,000	1411,204	1273,000
Shingles, No	1495,000	1642,000	1408,000	1115,000
Lath, No		20,000	17,060	21,000
Salt, brls	150	316	616	580

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 740 bu wheat, 7,197 bu corn, 1,598 bu oats, 2,490 bu rye, 434 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 78 cars wheat, 81 cars corn, 12 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 8 cars barley. Total, 185 cars, or 71,000 bu.

It is proposed to extend the hours of trading on 'Change, from March 15 to Nov. 15, to be from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is probable that the Saturday afternoon limitation will not be interfered with.

We are requested to state that rail freights to New York are firm at 45c per 100 lbs, all insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with no very important changes, except that wheat and corn fell back a little from the advance gained yesterday afternoon. The day was a miserable one,—wet, and warm for the season. This was anything but favorable to activity in produce, but it rather tended to counteract the effect of a slight weakening in England, by promising to reduce our receipts in the near future. The roads in the country are in miserable condition for winter.

The dry-goods market was without new features. Only a moderate amount of orders was placed, and values underwent no material change, ruling steady and firm. Groceries ruled quiet at firm prices. Coffees were strong and again advanced a ½c per lb. Sugars were held firmly at the advance established yesterday. Rice, spices, soaps, and most other lines were quoted steady. Star candles were "off" a ½c. The butter trade was active. Cheese was quiet. In the bagging, coal, pig-iron, and wood markets the changes were unimportant. Fish were in active request, and strong at the quotations. Dried fruits were unchanged. Leather remains steady. The oil market was quoted quiet at yesterday's prices.

The distribution of lumber in interior orders was about up to the average of the preceding days of the week, and the market, especially for common lumber and shingles, retains its firm tone. Building materials were in moderate request and steady, common brick being held with some degree of firmness. The demand for metals, tinners' stock, nails, and iron was reported fair for the season, thought the local trade was light. Prices are pretty steady for all articles mentioned, and strong for many, including nails and tin-plate. Drugs and chemicals were steady, under a tolerably fair inquiry. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were quiet, but steady at former quotations. Good and heavy hides were in request, and the latter readily brought quoted prices; light hides are in moderate demand. Hay was dull and without material change. Seeds were less active, but steady, excepting timothy, which, owing to very liberal receipts, was dull and lower. Green fruits were in moderate request, chiefly on local account, at unchanged prices. Potatoes were easier under liberal offerings. Poultry was dull and lower. The offerings of really choice dressed stock were not large, but there is considerable old stock on the market, which, during the present warm weather, is becoming unsalable.

Highwines were quiet and easier. The market opened nominal at yesterday's quotation, at 93c per gallon, but after Cincinnati was reported at 90c the best bid here was 92c. Sales were made of 150 brls on private terms,—rumored to be 92c. The market closed nominal at 92@92½c.

Dressed hogs were dull and little better than nominal at about the same rates as yesterday, or $6.12½@6.25 for choice light to do heavy. Soft lots were plenty, and scarcely salable at $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs. The very unfavorable weather deterred shippers from operating. Sales were limited to 111 at $6.15; 170 at $6.12½; 22 at $5.75; 30 at $6.50; 91 dividing on 200 lbs at $6.15@6.25. Total, 424 head.

Provisions were in good request and firmer all round, though hogs were plenty and easier. The strength was chiefly local, and probably due to the fact that the March deliveries have been cleared out of the way with much less trouble than was expected, showing that our stocks are not so large but that they can be easily handled. This gave renewed confidence to buyers, and they took hold more willingly at previous prices, though the demand was not urgent enough to cause a decided advance. Meats were rather dull, there being no disposition to handle them in this soft weather; but most lots on the market were held a shade higher. Mess pork opened about 5c per brl higher, and advanced another 10c towards the end of the session. Lard opened steady, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs under the fact of light offerings in proportion to the demand. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.12½@14.15; do seller April, $14.42½@14.45; do seller May, $14.70@14.75; prime mess pork, $12.25@12.50; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.52½@8.55; do seller April, $8.75; do seller May, $8.90. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet-pickled hams, 9¾@10½c; dry-salted meats, loose, at $5.20@5.25 for shoulders, 7½c for Cumberlands, 7@7½c for long clear, $7.35@7.40 for short ribs, 7½c for short clear; the same boxed at ½c per lb above these prices. Green meats ½@½c lower than salted do. Meats for April delivery ½c higher, and for May ½c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6½c for shoulders, 8½@8¾c for short ribs, 8½@8¾c for short clear, all packed in boxes; the same in hhds, ½c higher. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6½@6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@7c. Sales were reported of 190 brls mess pork at $14.20; 500 brls do at $14.15; 500 brls do at $14.10; 1,000 brls do at $14.00; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $14.45; 500 brls do at $14.42½; 1,500 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.37½; 250 brls do, seller May, at $14.75; 750 brls do at $14.72½; 1,250 brls do at $14.70; 125 brls extra prime pork at $11.25; 250 tcs lard at $8.55; 550 tcs do at $8.50; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.70; 750 tcs do, seller May, at $8.90; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller April, at 5½c; 200,000 lbs do, seller May, at 5½c; 62 brls pigs' tongues at $9.00.

Flour was dull and unchanged, the only demand being a light one from local buyers. Shippers were not operating. The receipts of yesterday were fully double the shipments, which, with the fact of larger stocks than usual, is weakening the hands of holders, though they did not admit that the market was lower to-day. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 25 brls spring extras (patent) at $10.00; 50 brls do (Chief) at $6.62½; 150 brls do at $6.60; 100 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye (Healey's) at $4.85; 100 brls do (King William) at $4.75; 196 brls do at $4.70. Total, 1,371. Also 40 tons bran at $15.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.75 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.50
Choice spring extras	5.62½@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.75
Patent do	8.00 @10.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 4.50
Common do	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	4.30 @ 4.80
Buckwheat do	6.00 @ 7.25
Bran	15.00 @15.50

Wheat was moderately active in options, and irregular, at an average decline of ½c, though the bulk of the business was transacted at 1½c below the closing price of last evening. The private advices from Liverpool quoted that market as a shade easier, and there were more orders on the market to sell for outside parties, who were anxious to realize the advance of yesterday afternoon. The receipts, too, were larger, but the bad weather promised to reduce the volume hereafter, and there was really a better demand than usual, for current receipts, in consequence. No particular change was reported from New York till 1 o'clock. The trading was principally for next month, most of the March deals being settled up previously. Seller April opened with two sales at $1.21, but sold directly afterward at $1.21½, declined to $1.20½, advanced to $1.20¾, receded to $1.19¾, and closed at $1.20½. Seller May sold at $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25½. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.18@1.19, closing at $1.18½. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed firm at $1.19; No. 1 spring closed at $1.21 for straight, and $1.21½ for Northwestern; No. 3 spring closed at $1.15 for fresh receipts; and rejected do was nominal at $1.09. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern (Central receipts) at $1.21½; 400 bu do at $1.21; 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 2,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern (Central E receipts) at $1.19½; 3,200 bu do (C. E.) and 1,600 bu fresh at $1.19½; 14,800 bu strictly fresh No. 2 spring at $1.19½; 14,600 bu do part fresh at $1.19; 19,200 bu regular (part fresh) at $1.18½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 70,000 bu do at $1.18½; 15,800 bu do at $1.18¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.18; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.14½. Total, 160,000 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged about ½c higher than yesterday, though most of the trading was done below the closing figures of last evening. The market was quite weak early, under the receipt of advices of an easier feeling in Liverpool, which made many holders anxious to realize. But the storm, with the high temperature for the season, made local operators feel more confident that receipts will be less voluminous than now, as the country stations are reported to have but little corn on hand, and the roads in the country are impassable. This sustained the market in spite of a sympathy with wheat, and made it quite strong at the close, when New York was reported 1c higher on the same general question of supply. Seller April opened at 60c, declined to 59¾c, rose to 60½c, receded to 59⅞c, and closed at 60½c. Seller May sold at 63⅞@64¼c, closing at 63⅞c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 59@59⅞c, closing at 59½c. New No. 2 sold at 54c; old rejected at 54½c, and new do at 51½c. Cash sales were reported of 20,600 bu No. 2 old at 59½c; 44,000 bu do at 59½c; 37,200 bu do at 59¼c; 10,000 bu do at 59⅛c; 23,200 bu do at 59c; 1,200 bu do new at 54c; 3,200 bu do rejected old at 55c; 3,600 bu at 54½c; 3,200 bu do at 54¼c; 800 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 53⅝c; 1,600 bu do new at 51½c; 3,200 bu do at 51½c; 800 bu by sample, ear, at 58½c on track. Total, 153,000 bu.

Oats were active and weak, but averaged ½c per bu higher than yesterday. The market opened out very strong, on account of the anticipation that receipts would fall off to nothing because of bad weather, but holders were such willing sellers that prices rapidly fell off, and the market closed steady at the inside figures of the session. Seller April sold at 43⅝@44½c, seller the month at 42¾@43¼c, and seller May at 47@47½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at about 43⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 8,600 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 7,400 bu do at 43½c; 15,000 bu do at 43c; 20,000 bu do at 42⅞c; 3,600 bu No. 2 white at 44c; 600 bu white at 46½c; 600 bu do at 46c on track. Total, 55,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at previous prices. Sales were made of 1,600 bu strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 at 85½c; 1,600 bu do at 85c, and 400 bu short receipts do at 84½c. Total, 3,600 bu. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 83@83½c, with none offered.

Barley was very dull and quite weak, the large offerings from the Pacific coast causing buyers to hang back for further concessions on the part of holders. No. 2 sold at $1.57, but there were no buyers at over $1.55 at the close. No. 3 sold at $1.40, and closed nominal at $1.35@1.40, the inside for regular. Rejected was relatively firm at $1.25@1.26. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.57; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.40; 400 bu rejected at $1.26; 200 bu do at $1.25; 4,000 bu by sample, California, at $2.00; 2,000 bu do at $1.97½; 2,000 bu do at $1.95; 2,000 bu do at $1.90; 400 bu Western at $1.28, all on track. Total, 12,700 bu.

The following are the footings of the official statement of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Feb. 28, 1874.	Feb. 21, 1874.	March 1, 1873.
No. 2 amber			317
No. 2 red	324	324	
No. 1 red	326	326	332
No. 1 spring	136,930	121,338	7,341
No. 2 spring	2,241,446	2,154,771	1,581,687
No. 3 spring	111,361	122,348	512,041
No. 1 N. W. spring	134,495	125,569	2,045
No. 2 N. W. spring	876,456	849,569	20,678
Rejected spring	13,017	16,149	67,784
No grade spring			39
Total	3,514,355	3,390,322	2,192,274
CORN.			
Yellow	11,860	11,536	46,175
No. 1	23,339	23,339	126,986
High mixed	395,828	383,114	
No. 2	1,880,594	1,805,805	4,860,689
Rejected	103,930	93,009	412,688
New No. 2	30,161	31,332	
New rejected	95,553	102,555	
No grade	6,257	786	361
New high mixed	9,376	8,830	
Total	2,560,730	2,462,757	5,450,432
OATS.			
No. 1	1,036	778	2,617
No. 2 white	77,278	72,545	
No. 2	802,305	764,678	1,486,849
Rejected	6,257	15,203	97,757
No grade	2,207	2,207	543
Total	889,083	855,411	1,587,766
RYE.			
No. 1	222	222	6,819
No. 2	52,834	53,469	292,489
Rejected	461	798	2,908
No grade	100	100	
Total	53,617	54,589	301,702
BARLEY.			
No. 1		1,756	
No. 2	193,660	207,403	278,547
No. 3	80,569	73,136	82,929
Rejected	26,990	21,209	42,656
Total	301,219	303,504	408,123

Total of all kinds, 7,319,002 bu. These figures show an increase of 124,033 bu wheat, 97,773 bu corn, 34,670 bu oats, and a decrease of 972 bu rye and 2,285 bu barley. Total increase, 253,219 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 3—London—Cargoes off coast—Red wheat firmer, held higher; white do lower. Corn steadily held. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, rather more inquiry. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 55s@57s. Good cargoes California wheat on coast, 60s@61s. American mixed corn for shipment in April and May, 35s@35s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat firmer. Corn steady. Do California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 9d.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28, 1873, to Feb. 24, 1874, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to Feb. 28, 1873:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams and shoulders, lbs.
New York	90,105	56,353,535	115,566,156
Boston	21,645	4,109,995	31,543,601
Portland	2,125	5,785,670	5,437,747
Montreal	76	173,000	302,930
Philadelphia	4,711	1,611,433	2,918,320
Baltimore	2,252	3,060,664	4,910,865
New Orleans	311	89,080	529,800
Total Oct. 28, '73, to Feb. 24, '74	122,225	71,186,568	161,818,063
Total all U. S. ports, Nov. 1, '72 to Feb. 28, 1873	121,311	96,223,585	162,307,824
Increase			
Decrease	914	25,037,017	489,761

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to Feb. 24, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to Feb. 28, 1873, is as follows:

	1872-3.	1873-4.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	24,262,200	24,445,000	182,800	
Lard, lbs	96,223,585	71,186,568		25,037,017
Bacon, lbs	162,307,824	161,818,063		489,761
Total	282,793,609	257,449,631		25,526,778
No. hogs packed to Feb. 22	5,342,937	5,373,874	30,874	

A QUESTION OF CASH ON HAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Mr. Harper, in the supplemental report to the Governor, which Mr. Pearson signs, gives the following figures:

Statement of cash account at the close of business on the 18th of February, 1874:

Balance on hand as shown by the cash book		$24,140.40
Amount of cash in bank	$18,574.40	
Amount of cash on hand	5,334.10	
Amount of bills paid, and money advanced to employes not entered in cash book	785.39	
		$24,693.89
Excess of cash		$553.49

And this for the next day:

Statement of cash account at the close of business on the 19th of February, 1874:

Balance in hand as shown by cash book		$24,140.80
Amount of cash in bank	$21,546.89	
Amount of cash on hand	2,334.10	
Amount of bills paid and moneys advanced to employes, and not entered in cash book	785.39	
		$24,666.38
Excess of cash		$525.98

Now for an analysis (!)

These are consecutive days, and of "cash on hand" (i. e., out of bank) there is $3,000 less the second day than on the first; *but* there is only $2,972.49 *more* in bank the second day than on the first. Therefore, while one is reduced $3,000 the other gains but $2,972.49. The difference between the two is $27.51, and, very singularly, this is just the amount a bank would take as the discount (33 days) on a thirty-day note for $3,000. And so it would seem possible that the "*cash on hand*" was thirty-day paper and not cash. Whose paper was it? How came it there? Why does he call it "cash on hand?"

ACCOUNTANT.

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet in the afternoon but stronger, selling at $1.20½@1.20¾ seller April, closing at $1.20⅝@1.20¾. Seller the month was quoted at $1.18¾. Corn was dull and ½c lower, closing at 59½c cash, 60@60½c seller April, 63⅝c seller May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork and lard were fairly active on the call, and firmer. Meats were quiet. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.15@14.20; seller April, $14.45@14.47½; seller May, $14.72½@14.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.55@8.60; seller April, $8.72½@8.75; seller May, $8.90@8.95. Short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, no bids, no offers; seller May, 8c bid; short ribs, cash or seller the month, $7.25@7.50; seller April at $7.65@7.75; seller May, $7.90@8.25; shoulders, cash or seller the month, $5.05@5.50; seller April, 5⅝@5¾c; seller May, $5.85@6.00. Sales were: 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.49½; 500 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do at $14.47½; 2,250 brls, seller May, at $14.75; 500 tcs lard, seller the month, at $8.55; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.72½; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.92½; 750 tcs do at $8.90; 100,000 lbs short ribs, for April, at $7.65.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 3.

ALCOHOL—Owing to a decline in highwines, alcohol was quoted 2c lower, at $1.84@1.89.

BEANS—Really choice hand-picked beans are salable at full prices, but common and poor lots, which are quite plenty, move slowly. We quote: Navies, $2.30@2.35; mediums, $2.00@2.25; car-lots navies, $2.20@2.40; do mediums, $1.90@2.15; green peas, $1.25 in bags, $1.35 in bbls.

BAGGING—In the situation of this market there is nothing new to note. Trade has not yet become active, but some improvement has taken place within the past few days, and a better, firmer feeling prevails among the jobbing trade generally. Stocks are in good shape. We repeat our quotations of a week ago: Stark, 34½c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag A, 29½c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BROOM CORN—The market has been more quiet this week than last, and although the receipts are small stocks are accumulating, but a good deal of corn is held for higher prices, and the general market is firm. It is thought that stocks in the hands of Eastern manufacturers are much reduced, and that sooner or later they must commence to replenish. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 8½@9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8½c; for good do, 6½@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8½c; red and stained brush, 4½@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The pleasant and spring-like weather of the past week or more has helped to stimulate building, and a consequent improvement in the demand for materials has resulted, though trade is by no means active. Common brick alone may be quoted firm, owing to the light stock. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $7.00@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@15.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The characteristics of this market are mainly the same as noted from day to day for the past six weeks or more. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and notwithstanding our receipts have been much larger than in any previous year during the winter season there has been no accumulation of stock. The margin between here and the Eastern markets has been sufficient to insure the active presence of shippers, and into their hands the larger portion of the supply finds its way. We quote the market active and firm at the annexed range of prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@43c; medium to good grades, 30@35c; inferior to common, 20@28c; common to choice roll, 28@38c.

CHEESE—Only a moderate movement was witnessed in this staple, but the demand is quite as active as jobbers desire it to be, as even at the present rate of distribution the supply of merchantable cheese will be entirely exhausted before prime new can be sent forward. Prices remain firm at the advance established a week ago: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Dullness still prevails in the coal market, and it will be seen that certain brands of soft coal are quoted lower than on the date of our last weekly review. Anthracite remains firm. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $4.25.

COOPERAGE—The demand is limited to a few small lots to meet pressing wants. The packing season is now over, and there is little inquiry for packers' goods, while flour and whisky barrels are rather slow. The offerings are ample and prices unchanged: Pork barrels $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $38.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Merchants report a satisfactory trade for the season and a steady market for most articles; gum camphor is a shade stronger. We repeat quotations:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	25	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	58	@	65
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Assafœtida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	22	@	25
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.60	@	1.65
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.20	@	1.25
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	75
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	35	@	40
Gum opium, lb	8.25	@	8.50
Gum shellac, lb	70	@	80
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	7.75	@	8.25
Lye, cone, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.75	@	6.00
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	2.00	@	2.25
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	45	@	50
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	5.25	@	5.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.90	@	1.95
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3¼	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	9

EGGS—Fresh eggs have been coming forward very freely during the past half-dozen days, and the market is now over supplied; in consequence, prices have declined from 23@24c down to 15@16, and stocks are still accumulating. Pickled and stale lots are almost unsalable.

FISH—The market has been active throughout the past week at exceedingly firm prices. Stock both of lake and saltwater fish have now become very light and there is a probability of a pretty general advance. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.50@7.60; No. 2 do, $7.25@7.40; No. 1 trout, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in liberal supply and moderate demand, only choice fruit bringing outside prices in a retail way. Oranges are firm and advanced since last week. Cranberries are nearly out of the market. Very choice berries are scarce and firm. We quote: Lemons, $6.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $7.00@11.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $3.50@5.00; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.00@5.00 per brl. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@15.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade has ruled more quiet than during the previous week, but there has been no abatement in the firmness then prevailing. Apples continue somewhat unsettled, but, aside from this, the quoted prices are thoroughly sustained. Following are the ruling rates: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14½@15½c; raisins, layers, $3.40@3.45; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.75@3.85; raisins, Valencia, 13@13½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 33@34c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 20@24c; Michigan, sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@12¾c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@29c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade has ruled very quiet since our previous review, though not more so than in past seasons at a corresponding period. Few buyers have been here in person, business having been transacted chiefly through the medium of mail orders. A sharp reaction has taken place in the coffee market, prices having advanced a strong ½c within the past two days. Sugars are also firm at an ½c advance. Candles are lower. Other goods in our list rule steady and unchanged. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 42½@43½c; O. G. Java, 38@39c; Java, No. 2, 36@36½c; fancy Rio, 32½@32¾c; choice do, 32@32½c; prime Rio, 31½@31¾c; good do, 30½@31¼c; common do, 28½@29½c; roasting do, 26@29c; Singapore Java, 34½@35½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 32@32½c; do, prime, 30½@31½c; Maracaibo, 32@32½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9¾@10c; C No. 2, 9½@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 63@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—This market is still in an unsatisfactory condition. The demand is restricted to what is wanted for home consumption, with now and then an order from outside points. The Eastern markets are abundantly supplied, and there is no inducement for shippers to send hay there. The receipts are ample, though some of the hay arriving is in bad order. Prices are weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.00@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.00@11.00; mixed, $9.00@9.50; prime prairie, $9.00@9.50; do No. 1, $8.00@8.50; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $12.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Heavy hides have met with a fair inquiry, and ruled steady at 8½c. The receipts have been only fair, and, as usual at this season, many poor lots are arriving. Deacon skins are quoted higher. We quote: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy, do, 8½c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 40@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 35@42c.

HOPS—Continue to meet with a light, steady demand at unchanged prices. The Cooperstown *Journal* says: "In some of the towns in this county preparations are making for an increase in the acreage, but not to any very great extent. In order to keep up the present acreage it is necessary every spring to set out many new yards. In some of the neighboring counties it is reported there will be an increase in the acreage. We quote: Common to choice Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand has been moderate during the week, prices ruling comparatively steady, as quoted:

Iron	3 3-10@3 8-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5½ rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 5 rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c ₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9 @10c ₩ lb
German plow steel	10½ @11c ₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c ₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c ₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c ₩ lb
English tool steel	20 @23 rates
English spring steel	10 @11 rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13 rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c ₩ lb
Toe calk steel	10c ₩ lb

LUMBER—The shipping movement continues active and in excess of that for last year at the same date. The common grades are firm at the recent advance. The shipments of lumber from Jan. 1 to March 1 were 49,365,694 feet, against 23,063,000 feet for the same period last year of shingles 36,572,854 against 23,691,000 for same time last year; of lath, 2,078,950 against 1,822,000 for the same time last year. Shingles are in continued good demand and firm. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00 @35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00 @28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00 @20.00
A Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00 @40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00 @30.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	26.00 @28.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 12 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.50 @ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.50
A or Star	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	2.37½@ 2.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change has been noticed in the condition of this branch of trade. A fair business in the aggregate is being transacted for the season and quotations are maintained, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 38c; small, 39c; bar, 40c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 13c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 8c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Are in active demand and firm at the rates quoted previously. We repeat: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25 net; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is on the increase. Quotations are: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—No very decided changes have been noted in connection with this market during the past week. Business is as active as in past seasons at a like period, and prices are generally steady. Lard oil and turpentine are 1@2c lower than on the date of our last review. We quote: Carbon, 15½@16c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@73c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The receipts have been quite liberal during the week, under review, but prices have ruled very steady for choice lots until last evening, when the local trade being pretty well supplied, the demand fell off and lower prices followed. To-day the receipts are exceeded by the shipments, but the shipments during the week have been light. We quote: Track lots, $1.25; peachblows, from store, $1.30 per bu; car lots peachblows, $1.20; mixed do, $1.00, delivered. Sales include 5 cars peachblows at $1.20.

POULTRY—This market has ruled rather dull and weak, though choice chickens and turkeys have generally brought full prices, but at the close, the market is depressed and lower. The turkeys now coming forward are large and coarse, and consequently undesirable. There is a good deal of poor poultry offering, and the weather has been unfavorable for dressed poultry. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9½c; poor, 5@7c; chickens, $3.00@3.50; good do, $2.00@2.75; ducks, $2.50@4.00; geese, $5.00@9.00.

SEEDS—The week just passed has been an active one in the seed market, and prices for all descriptions have ruled steady, and for choice grades firm, the latter being mostly sought after, and have been in small supply. To-day timothy seed was dull and lower under heavy receipts. Other seeds were unchanged, but the general market was less active than on yesterday. Timothy sold at $2.60@3.00, closing at $2.50@2.90 for common to choice. Clover was steady at $5.15 for old and $5.35 for new prime medium; Mammoth quotable at $5.60@5.65. Flax, $2.00@2.25 for fair crushing to prime. Hungarian at 70@75c; millet at 60@65c; redtop nominal at $1.15. We note sales of 142 bags choice timothy at $2.90; 56 bags prime at $2.85; 102 bags do at $2.80; 130 bags do at $2.77½; 70 bags at $2.75; 188 bags good at $2.70; 32 bags at $2.65; 109 bags fair at $2.60; 259 bags at $2.62½; 20 bags poor at $2.20; 25 bags medium clover at $5.25; 40 bags old at $5.15; 32 bags flax at $2.15; 336 bags good Hungarian at 75c; 72 bags fair at 65c; 40 bags choice millet at 65c.

SALT—Meets with a moderate local and interior demand at steady prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turk's Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Are more quiet and rather easier. Quotations, however, remain unchanged, as follows: Young hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@55c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The demand is moderate at the following quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@90c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beech, $8.50@9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand is still limited to small lots to meet current wants, Western manufacturers being the principal buyers. The amount offering is small, and there is but little arriving, so that, in addition to reports of steady feeling in other markets, former prices are, as a rule, adhered to. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	45@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	38@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse, washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The freight market is still unsettled and weak, and the published rates are frequently shaded. Grain to New York has been taken at 45c, and it is rumored that lower rates have been accepted.

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 55	$1.10		
New York	50	1.00	50	60
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	45	90	45	55
Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C.	45	90	45	55
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	35	40
Wheeling	35	70	30	35
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	25
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60		
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C.	73	1.35		
Charleston, S. C.	77	1.54		
Savannah, Ga.	75	1.49		
Petersburg and Richmond	65	1.30	65	

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,312	11,094	609
Tuesday	3,000	12,000	1,400
Total	6,312	23,094	2,009

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	849	7,788	519

CATTLE—The cattle market opened dull and weak, and continued easy to the close, though as the day advanced there was noticeable improvement in the demand. The severe rain-storm which prevailed during the opening hours seriously retarded operations, buyers refusing to wade through the "slush" to examine the stock without some special inducement in the way of price concessions. Up to 11 o'clock but little trading was done, and that little at low prices. Later there was more animation in the market and prices became more settled and steadier, but the day's sales reached scarcely a half of the offerings, and at the close the feeling was far from buoyant. Sales ranged from $3.00@3.50 for poor to $6.50 for extra—principally at $4.75@5.35. Only a few droves went into the hands of the city trade, nor were the purchases of feeders very considerable, which accounts for the rather limited number of low sales reported. Most of the cattle disposed of were good to prime steers of from 1,150 to 1,380 lbs average.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,350 lbs	$5.85@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.10@5.30
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
32 choice steers	1,258	$5.45
28 choice steers	1,327	5.50
17 fair steers	1,269	4.90
16 choice steers	1,353	5.65
16 choice steers	1,346	5.75
18 choice steers	1,259	5.40
32 choice steers	1,318	5.40
17 choice steers	1,263	5.40
12 choice steers	1,257	5.40
16 choice steers	1,263	5.50
17 good steers	1,265	5.12½
28 good steers	1,146	4.35
35 stock steers	949	4.85
16 good steers	1,286	5.12½
46 choice steers	1,326	5.60
26 good steers	1,320	5.35
60 good steers	1,250	5.35
52 fat pony steers	1,014	4.70
10 medium steers	1,198	4.80
15 medium steers	1,133	4.75
16 choice steers	1,363	5.50
17 choice steers	1,363	5.40
50 choice steers	1,378	5.50
49 good steers	1,310	5.35
14 fair steers	1,161	4.85
30 fair steers	1,123	4.75
18 good steers	1,208	5.20
11 good steers	1,197	5.12½
15 good steers	1,235	5.10
51 good steers	1,222	5.20
24 choice steers	1,300	5.40
78 Texas steers	1,002	4.50
23 good steers	1,302	5.35
17 good steers	1,289	5.30
15 good steers	1,260	5.40
18 extra steers	1,400	6.00

HOGS—For this description of stock it was a most unsatisfactory market-day for sellers. There was no appearance of life in the demand for any grade, while in the poorer sorts trading was virtually at a stand-still. The few smooth, even, well-fatted droves offered were taken at prices not appreciably lower than prevailed yesterday, but for inferior to medium grades buyers could not be found except at a decline of 10@15c. At the reduction only a small amount of sales was accomplished, enough scalawags being left over to supply to-morrow's market. The best lots were taken at $5.35@5.60, but with rare exceptions there were no transactions at over $5.35, while most of the business was done within the range of $4.50@5.00. We quote inferior to common at $4.25@4.75; medium at $4.85@5.00, and good to choice at $5.10@5.50. The market closed dull and heavy at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	238	$5.40	85	212	$5.25	20	211	$5.00
39	198	5.15	25	210	5.15	41	202	5.00
138	171	5.00	28	159	4.60	72	162	5.00
57	156	4.50	30	248	5.30	117	198	5.10
54	193	5.20	238	152	4.60	65	201	5.10
54	188	5.00	26	263	4.50	87	157	4.50
52	201	5.10	30	196	5.15	45	192	5.15
51	169	5.00	30	275	4.35	50	177	5.15
54	174	5.00	300	275	4.37½	55	217	5.20
53	189	5.10	125	302	4.37½	52	218	5.20
93	180	5.10	59	301	4.50	49	175	4.70
60	198	5.25	49	292	4.50	49	179	4.80
43	194	5.20	38	201	4.50	58	190	5.10
30	269	4.25	38	320	5.25			

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock was fair, but the unfavorable weather checked operations, and only a few sales were reported. We continue to quote poor to medium at $4.25@5.00, and good to choice at $5.25@6.25. Extra grades were selling at a somewhat higher figure, sales having recently been made at $6.50@6.75.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 884; total for the week, 4,029. The market opened slow and dragging. The stock was generally of inferior quality, owners holding at strong last week's prices, in some instances ¼c above. Buyers are holding off. The range is $4.62½ to $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; total for the week, 11,900. Buyers and sellers are ¼c apart. The transactions were not sufficient to establish prices.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 8,900 head, against 8,300 for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull; prices a shade off. Yorkers, $5.25@5.50; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.90.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, March 3.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 100. Arrivals this week are the lightest known for several years. Sales: Choice, $9.25@9.50; extra, $8.50@9.00; first grade, $7.50@8.25; second, $6.00@7.25; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,817. Market a shade firmer. Sheep, in lots, $3.50@4.75 each; extra, $5.00@7.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., March 3.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 93 cars; medium, 5¼@5¾c; common cattle, 4½@5¼c; stockers, 4@4½c; bulls, 3@4½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 38 cars; best Philadelphia, $6.00@6.25; Yorkers, $5.50@5.65.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 29 cars; best, $6.75@7.00; medium, $5.60@5.90; common, $3.25@4.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s; white, 12s 6d@12s 11d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 35s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—2:30 p. m.—Wheat—Spring, 11s 8d@11s 11d; white, 12s 4d@12s 1d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 35s 6d. Pork, 61s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—3 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—4 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans, 8@8⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,900; speculation and export, 2,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but no lower.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average quality, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club do, 12s 8d@13s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 11,000 quarters; American, 10,000 quarters. Corn, 36s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 3—3 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £73,000. Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; on account, 92¼@92⅜; United States securities—5-20s of '65, 109¼; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104¼. New York Central, 95; Erie, 42½; preferred, 68¾. Tallow, 38s.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes, 59f 40c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The jobbing departments were more active to-day, but the package distribution was not large in the aggregate amount. Cotton goods were in steady demand, but the market was less firm on some sales. Cottonades were selling freely; prints, fancy shirtings, and percales in good demand; woolens quiet. Spring worsted shawls were opened to-day by several leading agents. Dress goods were active.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wool firm and in good demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56@57½c; extra, 55@57c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 50@53c; medium, 54@56c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 65@70c; combing, unwashed, 43@45c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine, unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium, washed, 36@38c; tub-washed, 54@57c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine, 45@50c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 3.—Crude active, and prices at $1.75@1.80; refined dull at 14½c; April, 14½c; May, 15c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 16c; futures closed firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 16,600 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.10; common to good extra, $6.30@6.60; good to choice, $6.65@6.85; white wheat extra, $6.85@7.35; extra Ohio, $6.40@7.65; St. Louis, $6.85@11.00. Rye flour dull and drooping at $4.75@5.00. Corn-meal quiet; Western, $3.65@4.25. Wheat quiet; receipts, 54,000 bu.; No. 2 Chicago, $1.49@1.50; do Milwaukee, $1.51@1.53; Iowa and Minnesota, $1.47@1.52; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58@1.59. Rye dull at 98c@$1.02. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 4,000 bu.; new mixed Western, 78@82c; new yellow, 80@83c; white, 79@81c. Oats firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; mixed Western, 61½@63c; white do, 62½@64c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee very strong; Rio, 23½@26½c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 63@72½c. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½@7¾c spot; refined, 15½c spot, 16c April.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 48c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 21@23½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $15.30 spot, $15.30 March; old mess, $14.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅝c. Middles quiet; long clear, 8 7-16c; short clear, 8¾c. Lard steadier; prime steam, 9⅜c, spot; 9 5-16c, April; 9½c May.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 25@40c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales 2 cars No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.40. Corn dull; sales 3 cars new at 70c on track. Oats nominally at 51@53c. Rye nominally at $1.05. Barley held at about $1.70.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain very quiet; receipts light; holders firm; prices unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged, at 12¼@13c for standard white; 15½@17c for State test in car lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, seller April, $1.50@1.50½; No. 3 red, $1.44; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.32. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed, 63c; seller March, 61½c; seller April, 63c; seller May, 65½c; seller June, 65c; new, 61½c; low mixed new, 44c; no grade, new, 58@58½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 475 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—COTTON—Large sales made on private terms.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, but unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.20; No. 3 red fall, $1.45. Corn quiet and firmer; No. 2 mixed, 59@60½c, in elevators; 65c seller May. Oats slow; No. 2, 45@46c on east track. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.50@1.60. Rye firm; No. 2, 82½c in east elevator.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; only small order trade. Lard held at 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet; light, $4.25@4.75; heavy, $5.00@5.30. Receipts, 444.

CATTLE—In good demand and unchanged. Receipts, 200.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal lower at $3.50. Corn dull and drooping at 75@78c. Oats dull and unchanged.

BRAN AND HAY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and lower; regular ordinary, 9½@10c; good ordinary, 13c; middling upland, 15½c; receipts, 1,710 bales; shipments, 1,069; stock, 69,175.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.65; Western red, $1.72@1.73. Rye, 90c. Corn active and higher; yellow, 75@78c. Oats dull; white, 58@62c; mixed, 56@58c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11½c; refined, 15c.

WHISKY—97@98c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—COTTON—Firmer at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—89½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 spring, $1.25; No. 2, $1.23, cash $1.22½ March; $1.24½ April; $1.28 May. Oats firmer; No. 2, 41½c, cash; 47c May. Corn easier; No. 2, fresh, 56½c; regular, 55½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 79c. Barley—No. 2, $1.60c; No. 3, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.00@14.25. Lard firm; kettle, 8½@8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.50@1.65. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 77@78c. Rye, 90c. Oats steady; Western, 55@59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.00@15.25. Bulk meats nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong at 25@26½c.

WHISKY—Dull and weak at 97½@98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; red State at $1.54. Corn dull at 79c. Oats steady. Barley quiet.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—COTTON—Easy at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 57@60c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.01. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 17c.

BUTTER—Easier; not lower.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales of city mess at $14.50. Lard in good demand; 2,000 tierces of steam sold at 8½c; kettle quoted at 8¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders, 5½c, spot; 6c buyer May; 6½c do June; clear ribs, 7½c, spot; 8c buyer May; clear, 8½@8¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear, 8¾@8⅞c.

WHISKY—93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm; yellow mixed and white, 75@77c; yellow, 78@80c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; Louisiana, 94c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; cargo prices, ordinary to prime, 23½@27c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand moderate; sales 6,750 bales; prices irregular, and ½@¼c lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 12¾@13½c; low middling to strict low middling, 14¼@15c; middling to strict middling, 15½@16c; good middling, 16¾@17c; receipts, 6,461; exports to Great Britain, 4,175; stock, 269,827; unsold, 203,600.

MONETARY—Gold, 112½; sight, ¼ premium; sterling, $5.42½@5.43½.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool.

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fax & Flesh, No. 38 William-st., New York.

W. F. Stetson & Co.,

Dealers in Patents and Patented Articles.

Over Quincy Market, Boston.

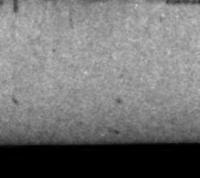
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothes.

Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it; and every housekeeper buy and use it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line.

Location of the Road, and the Country Through Which It Passes.

The Union Pacific Freight War Ended—The General Agent gives Way.

Meeting of the Stock and Bond Holders of the Rockford & Rock Island Road.

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC AIR-LINE.

The latest Chicago railroad enterprise is the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line Railway. It will run in as nearly an air-line as practicable to Duluth, Minn., located on the shore of Lake Superior, and will be the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Any traffic which the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad may command must of necessity be immense.

LINE OF THE ROAD.

As but little is known about this road, the following extract from a late report of Capt. Edward Ruger, the Chief Engineer, will be read with interest by those wishing to see the Northern Pacific Railroad made tributary to our city. The first section of this road is embraced between Chicago and a point on the boundary-line between Wisconsin and Illinois, near the Village of Genoa, Wis., being a distance of 54.2 miles. The physical features of the country are highly favorable, admitting of a very direct line, with easy grades, and light work. The general trend of the country is very gentle towards the south and southeast. No expensive bridging will be required, the Desplaines River being the largest stream crossed. Along the northern portion of the section, good ballast is abundant. The cost of construction will be light; the cost of right of way in Chicago and vicinity will be heavy, but elsewhere moderate.

THE SECOND SECTION

lies between the southern boundary-line of Wisconsin, and the Village of Jefferson, in Jefferson County, and passing through the Towns of Genoa, Geneva, Elkhorn, and Whitewater, being a distance of 43.6 miles.

Throughout this section a very large proportion of the grading has been done, and the road-bed is in excellent condition. The cuts generally exhibit gravel, affording abundant ballast conveniently distributed. The surface of the country is generally rolling, with level stretches intervening. The highest elevations are found in the vicinity of Elkhorn, and the lowest at the Bark and Rock Rivers, which are the principal streams crossed. The maximum grades need not exceed forty-five feet to the mile when the road-bed is completed. No curve will exceed two degrees; the section is comprised as follows: Straight line, 40.2 miles; curvature, 3.4 miles. Good white and burr oak ties can be procured adjacent to the line from Bark River to Jefferson.

From the State line to Geneva, a distance of 9.1 miles, the track is laid, and the road operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Company. The road-bed is quite uneven, and will require to be thoroughly leveled, and in many places widened, to insure smoothness of running.

THIRD SECTION.

The third section extends from Jefferson to Portage City, a distance of 49.7 miles. The topography of the country will require but little divergence from an air-line, the surface being level or gently undulating, with a slight southerly trend. The grades will be uncommonly easy, and the work light. A considerable portion of the line passes through timbered country, affording bridge-timber and ties; natural meadows and marshes are quite frequently crossed, presenting, however, no serious obstacle. The Crawfish River, about 270 feet wide, is crossed twice. After leaving the Crawfish, the cuts, generally, will be through low sand-ridges.

FOURTH SECTION.

The fourth section extends from Portage City to St. Paul Junction, a distance of 75.8 miles. The Chicago & Superior Railway, running from Portage City via Oxford and Friendship to Grand Rapids, where it crosses the Wisconsin River, will have, when completed, as a maximum grade, forty-five feet to the mile. Excellent bridge timber can be obtained adjacent to the line. The Wisconsin and Yellow Rivers and the south fork of the Black River are the principal streams crossed. The surface of the country varies from level to rolling, with a slight southerly trend. Many of the cuts will be through sand ridges. Marshes frequently intervene. The cost of construction will be moderate.

THE FIFTH SECTION

extends from St. Paul Junction to Superior City, a distance of 182.7 miles. The trend of the country is southerly, until within about 25 miles of Lake Superior, where the top of the divide is reached, separating the waters flowing into the Mississippi River from those flowing into Lake Superior, when the trend is northerly, and quite rapid, while to the south it is gentle. The country is heavily timbered, affording good bridge timber and ties, conveniently distributed. The surface is rolling, with level stretches intervening, and is traversed by numerous watercourses, the principal ones being the Black, Yellow, Jump, Deer-Tail, Flambeau, Thorn, Apple, Chippewa, Namekagon, Tologatic, St. Croix, Aminekan, and Left-Hand Rivers. Owing to the convenience and cheapness of lumber, the expense of bridging these streams will be comparatively light. South of the divide the grades generally will be easy, and the ratio of curvature small. From the divide to Superior City, the problem of grades will be more difficult; but, from information derived from engineers who surveyed the line from Hudson to Superior City, I am led to the conclusion that a line can be obtained on which we will not be required to exceed the maximum grade adopted, viz: forty-five feet to the mile. Though the cost of construction per mile in this section will likely range higher than in the others, yet it will not be above the average cost per mile of the railways in Wisconsin.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the top of the divide, about twenty-five miles south of Lake Superior, the bend of the country throughout the whole distance to Chicago is southerly, insuring that the majority of the grades will be in the direction of the bulk of the traffic. It will also be observed that the country admits of an air-line. The grades will be favorable to a remarkable degree, and the cost of construction comparatively light. North of the divide the streams flow into Lake Superior, while those to the south flow into the Mississippi River. Owing to the vast tracts of timbered lands passed through, it is likely that wood will be mainly used for generating steam on the greater portion of the line for some years to come.

THE BRANCHES.

Besides the main line there will be several branches of great importance. The Burnett Branch will run from York Centre Junction via Columbus and Beaver Dam to Burnett Junction, a distance of 28.5 miles, connecting with the railway system of Eastern and Northeastern Wisconsin. The principal streams crossed are the Crawfish and Beaver Dam Rivers. The country admits of a direct and favorable line, at a moderate cost. The Ashland Branch will run from a point near the south line of Township No. 28, north of Range 2, east of the fourth principal meridian, due north, and connect with the Wisconsin Central Railroad near the southern boundary line of Marathon County, being a distance of about nineteen miles, and by the Wisconsin Central it will connect with Ashland. Yellow River is the principal stream crossed. The surface is level, or gently undulating, with a slight southerly trend, and is heavily timbered. It admits of nearly an air-line, with gentle grades. An abundant supply of bridge-timber and ties can be obtained close to the line.

ST. PAUL BRANCH.

The St. Paul Branch diverges from the main line near the eastern line of Township 23, north of Range 1, east of the fourth principal meridian, and runs northwesterly to Augusta, a distance of about 44 miles, connecting with the West Wisconsin Railway, and by it with St. Paul and its railway system. The Black River is the principal stream crossed. The country is somewhat broken in places, though generally favorable. Bridge timber and ties can be conveniently procured. There will be, perhaps, more curvature and somewhat heavier grades on this than the other branches, but neither will be to the extent of much detriment to its traffic capacity, and will not exceed the limits adopted on the main line. The cost of construction will be about the average of railways in Wisconsin.

From Chicago to Duluth, via the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and LaCrosse & St. Paul Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the distance is 560 miles, while by the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line only 412 miles have to be traveled over, consequently the distance of 153 miles will be saved from here to Duluth.

CONNECTIONS.

The connections by the main line of this road will be as follows: At Richmond Junction, with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. At Genoa, with the Kenosha Division, and with the Fox River Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. At Elkhorn, with the Western Union Railway, and with the Eagle Branch of said railway. At Whitewater, with the Prairie du Chien Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. At Jefferson, with the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. At Waterloo Junction, with the Madison Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. At Portage, with the LaCrosse Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and with the Chicago & Superior Railway. At Superior City, with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC WAR ENDED.

As predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE the meeting held between the Freight-Agents of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and those of the Chicago roads whose lines lead to Omaha, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, finally resulted in an amicable settlement. At first Mr. Vining stubbornly resisted the demand of the Chicago Freight-Agents, claiming that his road was entitled to better rates than the others on account of the expense of taking freights over his line. The Chicago Agents, on the contrary, claimed that it cost them just as much to haul freight as the Union Pacific, especially as their freight had to be gathered in from various points, while the Union Pacific had nothing else to do than to hitch its engines to the cars and take them through to California. It took considerable persuasion on the part of the Chicago Freight Agents and Mr. Stubbs, the Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, to convince Mr. Vining that, under the circumstances, he could do nothing else than to submit, and agree to prorate, as all his connections were cut off. The spunky little Freight Agent at length came to his senses, and agreed hereafter to stick by Chicago, promising never again to try his luck via St. Louis, as no business of any account could be successfully carried on with that town.

THE NEW RATES.

After having everything satisfactorily arranged as to prorating, the following new tariff between this city and San Francisco was agreed upon, and will go into effect at once: Class 1, $3.50; Class 2, $3; Class 3, $2.75; Class 4, $2.50; Class A, $2.25; Class B, $2; Class C, $1.80; Class D, $1.60. The rates previous to the misunderstanding were as follows: Class 1, $4; Class 2, $3; Class 3, $2.50; Class 4, $2; Class A, $1.80; Class B, $1.70; Class C, $1.60; Class D, $1.50. It will be seen that the new rates are lower than the old ones, which is, owing to the fact that these roads will now make a great effort to break down the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and for this reason have to carry freights at exceedingly low rates. Before the Pacific Mail Steamship Company broke its contract with the Union and Central Pacific Railroads the freight rates from here to California were as follows: Class 1, $6; Class 2, $5; Class 3, $4; Class 4, $3; Class A, $2.50; Class B, $2.25; Class C, $2; Class D, $1.75. For the sake of having cheap rates it is hoped that the fight with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company may last a long time, for as soon as the Company ceases its opposition, rates will undoubtedly go up again to the old figures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKFORD & ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

A large number of the stock and bond holders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company met last week at New York City to consider the condition of its affairs and suggest a plan for its reorganization. Mr. A. C. Ashley submitted a plan for reorganizing the Company. It is that the road should be sold and bought in by a purchasing Committee, which would issue preferred stock to the bondholders and one share of common stock to every present holder of two shares of the latter, or in that proportion. When the earnings of the road paid 7 per cent in gold on the preferred stock, then the common stockholder would come in for his share of the profits, if there were any. Charles W. Hassler, of New York, representing $47,000 in bonds, advised the meeting that, in his opinion, they were not prepared to adopt any plan at present. He thought the bondholders felt kindly to the road, but they wanted to ascertain something positive regarding its condition. Mr. S. F. Goldie, holding bonds of $50,000, condemned the present management of the road, saying that he had reason to believe the affairs of the Company had been grossly mismanaged.

Mr. James E. Abbott introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be selected by the Chairman of the meeting, two of whom shall be from the bondholders and two from the stockholders, and the fifth member of said Committee to be the President of the Union Trust Company or his legal representative.

Resolved, That the said Committee shall have full power to investigate and take testimony as to the entire management of this Road, past and present, and report thereon at a meeting of the bondholders and stockholders therein at a day to be named by the Committee.

Resolved, That the said Committee, in addition to their report on the management of the Road, past and present, be requested to submit a plan to the adjourned meeting for its future operation and management.

The Committee called for by Mr. Abbott's resolution is constituted as follows: J. E. Abbott, New York; W. H. Merritt, Des Moines; C. W. Hassler, New York; W. B. Cutting, New York, and Edward King, New York.

PERSONAL.

John Given, formerly Superintendent of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of that road.

An Interesting Matrimonial Partnership.

From the Hartford Times.

Miss Olympia Brown was married last spring, but hasn't changed her name. She says that she and her husband agreed before they were married that they should hold on to their own names. In fact, she wouldn't have married without such an agreement. I asked her if Mr. Willis (her husband) didn't wish to change his name to Brown. She said "Oh, no. He would be simple if he did, Willis being a much prettier name; besides, had his name been Higginbottom, he would have preferred to retain it, considering it was his own, and the one he had always been known by." I asked her if no one ever called her Willis? She said, "Oh, yes, sometimes they did, but she didn't wage any special war on that, any more than if they had called her some pet name that never belonged to her." And so it is John Henry Willis and the Rev. Olympia Brown; and he attends to his grocery business, and she preaches to her congregation of saints and sinners every Sunday, and they keep a snug little house in Bridgeport, on Golden Hill, and the name on the door is "Olympia Brown"—that partner in the matrimonial firm being the better known of the two.

A Nebraska Judge.

A Probate Judge in a western county of Nebraska not long since convicted and fined a man in the following novel manner: There being no evidence against the prisoner, the Judge declared he knew something of the case himself, whereupon he solemnly administered the oath to himself, gave his testimony, and convicted the prisoner thereon.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright pianos can be had only at KIMBALL'S, State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 209 East Randolph-st., by JOHN PRESTON.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS—30 YEARS ESTABLISHED; 50,000 now in use; 120 first premiums have been awarded for best organ; new styles, new catalogue, new prices; also the largest assortment of pianos ever brought to the West. W. W. KIMBALL, 205, 207, and 209 State-st.

20 PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MELODEONS THAT have been rented for a short time, will be sold at half price to make room for new stock. Apply at KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT reduced prices. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF FINE SECOND-HAND MACHINIST tools, lathe-drills, presses, planers, chucks, vises, reamers, etc.
Second-hand Farren surfacers.
Second-hand mortising machines.
Second-hand molding machines and cutters.
Second-hand resawing machine.
Second-hand saw tables.
Second-hand shaper.
Second-hand planers and matchers.
Second-hand wood lathes.
Second-hand portable engines and boilers.
Second-hand stationary engines and boilers.
Barnes' $20 foot-power scroll saws.
Second-hand power scroll saws.
Roll-stone surfacers.
Richards, London & Kelley's planers and matchers.
Universal hand-planing machines.
A second-hand ... machine.
GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 290 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD TO ONE-FIFTH CASH, balance in 3 to 4 years.
CHOICE PROPERTY.
State-st., 50x120 feet, near Thirty-eighth-st.; $4,500.
State-st., 50x121 feet, near Thirty-fourth-st.; $3,000.
Burnside-st., 48x122, corner Thirty-fifth; $4,000.
Napoleon-place, 50x180 feet, near Hanover; $1,000.
Elegant brown stone front of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, in desirable neighborhood on South Side; $20,000.
Wabash-av., 2 elegant brown stone-fronts, well built; $23,000 and $25,000.
WEST SIDE.
Van Buren-st., 50x125 feet near Western-av.; $2,500.
Van Buren-st., 25x125 feet, near California-av.; $950.
Ashland-av., 25x123 feet, near Twelfth-st.; $1,100.
Warren-av., 50x125 feet, near Leavitt-st.; $2,400.
Harrison-st., house and lot, near Oakley-st.; $4,000.
Lake-st., house and deep lot, near Ann; $3,000.
NORTH SIDE.
Halsted-st., 24x125 feet, near North-av.; $1,350.
Mohawk-st., 25x125 feet, near Wisconsin; $1,250.
Green Bay-road, 147x175 feet, near Diversy-st.; $8,500.
HYDE PARK.
5 acres, corner Sixty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $15,000.
100x162 feet, corner Madison-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., $6,000.
F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 136 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. M. CLARKE, 119 DEARBORN-ST.
Very choice property on North Side and at LakeView.
Fine business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Choice east fronts on Egandale-av.
Fine residence property on Drexel-av.
Cheap lots at Cornell, Grand Crossing.
A great bargain for 10 days, 10-acre block at Cornell, for sale or exchange.
Several fine improved farms in Wisconsin, to exchange for city or suburban property.
Will be sold cheap, a fine cottage on lease land; lease 1 year from May, with privilege of renewal for 5 years; reappraisal at 6 per cent; situated on Laflin-st., near Madison.
Cheap lots and easy terms, on Sumner, Winter, and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first.
Great bargains at Morgan Park, Washington Heights; cheap houses and lots on long time.
Very desirable and cheap lots on Fifty-fifth-st., Boulevard, near Western-av.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, WHO WISHES TO SELL his real estate in this city in as short a time as possible:
2 two-story houses, each 12 rooms, 6 closets and 2 butteries, well finished, water on both floors, entirely new, on Taylor-st., near Western-av.; price $3,300 each, small payment down, and monthly or quarterly.
Also best corner on Fulton-st., outside fire limits, 50x140, southeast front, 2 blocks from school and cars.
One lot on West Lake-st., 25x175, just outside fire limits, 2 blocks west of Western-av.; if taken this week $1,500 will buy it.
Also one fine house 386 Fulton-st., water, gas and sewer; $4,300.
Also one good house 384 Fulton-st., price $3,500.
I particularly call the attention of those who are looking for comfortable homes and well-built houses in good neighborhoods. Apply to M. HALL, Room 14, 163 South Clark-st., from 11 to 3.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—EXTRAORDINARY lease—25x44 feet, east front, 32 feet north of Randolph-st., 99 years, without reappraisal, $1,200 per year for three years, and $1,500 per year for balance of term. Ten years' privilege of purchase. Three party-walls. Can be improved at trifling expense. The only vacant lot on State-st., north of Monroe. The best lease ever offered. Price only $6,000, at which nominal rate a purchaser who improves the property (at an expense, say, of $7,000 or $8,000) will realize an interest of 25 per cent upon his investment. This lease cannot be duplicated at any price. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X175 FEET, BEtween Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Price, $180 per foot. Terms, $3,000 cash, balance one, three, and five years, at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50X145 FEET, NEAR Thirty-second-st. Only $260 per foot. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third-st., 185x150 feet, in the grove near South Park. Large part of purchase money can remain five years, at 7 per cent. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TENEMENT HOUSE 253 Fourth-av.; water, gas, and everything complete. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS, immediately adjoining the city limits, on Oakwood and Grand boulevards, and on Egan and Vincennes-avs. Please call for a plat of this beautiful property. For investment or improvement it is unsurpassed. Prices low. Terms easy. Title perfect. These lots will have the benefit of both water and gas this spring. Most liberal inducements will be extended to those who desire to make elegant and substantial improvements. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house and lot on Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., only $12,500 if taken at once. Easy terms. Furniture and gas-fixtures go with house. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER THIRTY-third-st. and Calumet-av., 50x125 feet to alley, at only $100 per foot (this is $50 per foot less than the property is worth); terms easy. House and lot on Fourth-av.; west front; near Harrison-st.; cheap; the house has 8 rooms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—THE BEST MARBLE-FRONT RESIdence on Wabash-av.; also one to rent May 1. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property in different parts of the city; also, houses and lots to exchange for farms. GEORGE V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—AT $800 EACH, TWO LOTS ON LOCK-st., near Archer-av.; size 25x127, with two fronts. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 483; LOT 30X178; cheap.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., new marble front.
Walnut-st., 179 Walnut-st.
Langley-av., 50x126, between Forty-second and Forty-third.
LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-ST., EAST OF LINcoln—2-story house, 10 rooms, and barn, and lot—or with 7 years' lease of lot. J. H. KEELER, 143 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—70 FT. NEAR JOHN RABER'S PLACE, 131 feet 2 blocks west of State-st., on boulevard. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY NEW FRAME HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and lot, on Thirty-first-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER 80 ACRES FRONTING Central Park, and running from Madison-st. to Harrison, subdivided into blocks of 6¾ acres each, at low figures and on easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON DOUGLAS-AV., 25X 136 feet, only $800 each. WM. M. CLARKE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—49X194 FEET, on south side of Madison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. A bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT 40x170, south front, on Washington-st., between Sheldon and Ada-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x125 FEET, ON THIRTY-FIFTH-st., fronting Ellis-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 200x345 FEET, ON Throop-st., between Twenty-second-st. and the river. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—LOT 38x122 FEET, southwest corner Western-av. and Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—50X172 FEET ON EAST side of State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X172 FEET ON EAST SIDE OF State-st., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth; price, $100 per foot, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northwest corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PACKING-HOUSE LOTS AT Union Stock-Yards. Sole agents for Packers' Additions. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and lots on South Side. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN-AV., NEAR Twelfth-st., at a great bargain. Apply at northeast corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON ALL streets in the vicinity of VanBuren-st. and Western-av.; terms made to suit. Apply at northeast corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS, BLOCKS, AND acres near C. & N. W. car shops and Central Park. WEST CHICAGO LAND CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 6 cottages and 3 two-story houses, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Western and Campbell-avs. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A fine marble front residence; good locality; immediate possession given if desired; small payment down and long time on balance. Address A 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LOT 80X183, ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-eighth-st. Call or address E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, SOUND, CAN TROT in three minutes, for sale, or exchange for suburban lots. Apply at 193 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, DELIVERY OR EXPRESS rig, with or without top, at 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW BUCK-BOARD ROAD-wagon; only been run four times; will sell for $125, if sold this day. Call at Carpet-Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND COAL WAGON. WILL give steady work the year round and good pay. Apply at 292 Lumber-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO SECOND-HAND DELIVery-wagons, with top; one new express wagon, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK AND DRIVING horse; also a pair in exchange for groceries or other merchandise and cash. 70 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOR BUSINESS USE, A PHAETON buggy, used but little, for cash customer. Address, stating price and where same can be seen, D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PONIES AND LIGHT truck, for which I will trade a good lot on the West Side. Address J B W, 44 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ORDER ON A first-class dentist for carpeting or office furniture. Address D 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR OAK buffet sideboard, fine marble top, and mirror back; cost $250; price $75. Lady's walnut writing-desk, store price $40; will sell for $20. Residence 944 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—I WANT TO SELL A $25 REAL POINT lace collar for $10. Address D 14, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENeral merchandise at auction every Wednesday and Saturday, at our salesroom, 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD goods, or any odd lots of goods or merchandise, or want good bidders for same and cash advances, see SWEETLAND BROS., 63 South Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WEST CHICAGO LAND CO. are offering for sale, on easy terms of payment, desirable lots and blocks in vicinity of the new car-shops and only two blocks from Central Park, fronting on Lake, Randolph, Washington, and Madison-sts., and only 20 minutes' ride by steam-cars from city. There is no property as certain to advance as in above locality, where there will be a population of 15,000 people within 3 years. J. D. HARVEY, Agent, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—AT FIFty-fifth-st. boulevard, and east of Pittsburgh Railroad, 10 lots; all dummy trains stop at this point. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS, AT THE NORmal (under market value) in Beck's first subdivision. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD; central to all the trains, schools, and churches; to be supplied with lake water this season. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., 3 BLOCKS from the great South Park, and three and four blocks from the station. Choice property on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED in blocks or acres at Evanston. Apply to H. M. KIDDER, Room 3, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON ON small payments; money furnished to help parties build. Some choice acre property for sale on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE AND 10 ACRES of land; price $3,600; land worth the money. WM. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—30 ACRES IN SEC. 14, ½ mile from railroad, at Washington Heights (220 lots), at a bargain this week. WM. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, in Sec. 7, east of Female College. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DWELLing, barn, and one acre of ground, in a pleasant suburban village near Chicago. Call on M. C. JOHNSON, 77 Clark-st., Room 7, or address JOHN NISH, Cary, McHenry Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT IN EGANDALE AT $30 per foot, 100 feet front, 164 feet deep. EDWARD F. SWEET, No. 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, SPLENDID BARgains in building lots, on monthly payments. Also, a well-improved small farm, near the city, cheap. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE PARK, near depot, first-class order, at a great bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON DREXEL-AV., SOUTH OF Fifty-fifth-st.; also two lots near same at $250 per foot. This is very cheap. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, OR ACRES AT MONtrose and Norwood at prices below ruling rates. REA & COATES, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, A VERY desirable residence, with one acre ground, near depot. Easy terms. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 3 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FIVE ACRES ON the southeast corner of Halsted and Fifty-eighth-sts. Easy terms. GEO. H. & T. F. ANDREWS, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT ON WEST MADison-st., building four story and basement; 40 acres at Highland Park, very cheap; 40 acres at Humboldt Park; 20 acres at Austin; 10 acres at Hawthorne; will trade for residence. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF PAVILion Parkway, at Englewood. A big bargain if taken at once. Address OWNER, B 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON FIFTY-NINTH AND Morgan-sts., at $10 per foot, one-fifth cash. 80 acres Sec. 6, 37, 12, one-half mile from railroad station, at $75 per acre, one-fourth cash; high grove land, 17 miles from Court-House; 4 acre block, Fifty-ninth and Morgan-sts., one and a half blocks from boulevard. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—STYLISH NEW HOUSE AT ENGLEwood, near Normal School, east front, on graveled street. Easy terms; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON HOUSE—Either 5, 10, 20, or 40 acres in N. W. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13; lays both sides Archer-av.; terms long and favorable. GEO. H. & T. F. ANDREWS, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $6.50 PER ACRE CASH—NOT HALF its value—497 acres heavy timber land within 1 mile of railroad depot, in Schuyler County, Ill., or will exchange. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A GOOD 200-ACRE farm in Winnebago County, Ill., in sight of Rockford. Call or address E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT, 50 feet on the North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of the Park; would like to make first payment with very fine horse, buggy, etc., a complete rig; balance one and two years. Address B 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 DWELLINGS, CENTRALLY LOCATed, on West Side. Will pay $5,000 cash and furnish land, or very fine building lot on South Side, and client will assume small incumbrance. S. B. BOWLES, 134 Washington-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT; WILL PAY some cash and suburban lots; free from incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A GOOD COTtage and lot in West or South Division; value from $3,000 to $5,000; will pay $1,000 down for a bargain. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND WIDE LOT IN the vicinity of Lincoln Park, worth $5,000 to $8,000. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 136 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LOT ON STATE-ST., south of Adams and north of Thirty-first, or a corner on Burnside, Butterfield, or Arnold-st., north of Thirty-first. M 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORNER OF 50 TO 100 FEET, FOR ALL cash, between Lincoln-st. and Centre-av., and Madison and Harrison-sts., for immediate improvement. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE TRACTS OF ACRE property for customers; owners will do well to call at our office, northeast corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM RESIdences in South and North Divisions are now wanted by inquiring purchasers meaning business. Owners of such property, disposed to sell at fair prices, find opportunities to sell by leaving descriptions and prices at real estate office of J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW MECHANICS CAN PURCHASE MEMBERships in a Colorado colony and pay half in work in building banking house and in enlarging the present hotel. Address Room 3, 94 Dearborn-st.

ANY MAN DETERMINED TO SELL OR TRADE any kind of real estate, houses, lots, or farms, come and see us; give or take cash difference; assume or take incumbrances. 172 LaSalle-st. WILLS & CARMAN.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNed against purchasing or negotiating for two promissory notes of $150 each, and one for $100, dated July and August, 1873, payable on demand, signed by me, and in favor of Solomon Davidson, as the same have been paid and are of no value. THEODORE STONE.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF HAVLAND & STEDman has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
H. W. HAVLAND.
Chicago, March 2, 1874. GEO. STEDMAN.
The business hereafter will be carried on by G. Stedman.

EMERSON'S CLIP AND FILE FOR OFFICE papers and Emerson's Binders for music and all periodicals—the former for business men, the latter for everybody; gold lettering neatly and promptly done. JOHN R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 State-st.

PRINCIPALS WISHING TO BUY, SELL, OR EXchange real estate (incumbered or unincumbered), stocks of goods, or borrow money on long time, apply to M. G. TOWNSEND or W. F. BALLARD, Room 13, 184 South Clark-st.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO RENTING and collecting by J. R. WHEELER & CO., Room 2, 128 Clark-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TENTS—ANYONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GREEN BROS. WILL OPEN THEIR office again on the 10th inst. for Colorado Colonists, at Room 3, Methodist Block, Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND baby-carriage (perambulator); must be cheap, and in good condition. Address with particulars C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO BUILD A TWO-story brick house, and take in part pay, or all, real estate near Lincoln Park. Address B 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COPPER kettle for a brewery. Call at brewery, 18 Canal-port-av.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 50 SHARES NAIL CITY Fire Insurance Company paid up stock. Address B 33, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, on long or short time, at current rates. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LASSEN'S, (late Jacobs') Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at Launder's private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY for one year or less. First-class business paper bought. L. J. HITZ, Loan and Financial Agent, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, FOR SHORT TIME, IN SMALL sums, on collaterals and real estate. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, Attorney, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL estate security; first-class short time paper bought. SCHIELDS, Room 19 Reaper Block.

SUMS OF $100 TO $2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. Secured paper bought. H. P. BALDWIN, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $1,200, $800 FOR A TERM OF years on real estate at 10 per cent interest and commission. H. M. SHEPARD, Room 15, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY OR IMPROVED Hyde Park property, 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR THREE YEARS. SECUrity: First mortgage on unimproved property inside the city worth $5,000. Only those having money in hand need answer. Address C 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FROM $2,000 TO $12,000 purchase money notes on property, West or South Sides. Would go south in Hyde Park, Washington Heights notes not wanted. Address E 97, Tribune office.

$4,000 PURCHASE MONEY NOTE, SECURED by trust-deed, for sale at a liberal discount, if taken this week. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for five years. Moderate commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES FOX, WHO left the City of New York in 1858, born in County Leitrim, Ireland, or any information of his wife Alice, or son Robert Fox, who is supposed to be in Chicago, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNON, 8 Varick-st., New York City.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN EQUITY, WORTH $11,000, TO TRADE FOR A good farm or lands free from incumbrance; want to trade with a party that can decide in less than three weeks. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

DIAMONDS WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR $12,000 equity of a choice acre property subdivided. Unload your luxuries. Address G 26, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE OFFICES OF THOMAS & CO., 81 South Clark-st., Chicago: Parties wanting to exchange stocks of goods and any assets for real and real estate in Chicago should apply to them. They have over $3,000,000 worth of real estate exclusively on their hands for trade. Our Monthly Register is now publishing and can be had.

TO EXCHANGE—WHOLESALE BUSINESS—GENtlemen's furnishing goods, well established, trade very profitable, No. 1 locality, stock and fixtures $15,000, first cost, for city real estate; will assume small incumbrance if well improved; or good farm-land and part cash, or equivalent; sickness cause of selling. Address D 25, Tribune office, with real name and description of property.

TO EXCHANGE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—264 feet frontage, very choice, with buildings, for $10,000 cash and acres, suitable for subdivision. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL LOT GROCERIES AND other merchandise for horses; will give a good bargain. Apply at 70 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEAT COTTAGE AND LOT on the South Side near Halsted-st. Immediate possession. Will take some vacant lots and little cash in payment, or will sell for small payment down, balance on long time at low interest. Title perfect. Must be sold or exchanged this week. M. D. LATHROP, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE LOT IN THE MOST delightful of Chicago's suburbs—Hinsdale—175 feet above the lake. Will take a horse and buggy, gold watch, or some fine furniture in part payment, balance on long time. M. D. LATHROP, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE BLOCK OF 32 LOTS, 50x125 feet. Write for description to G 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, 179 WALnut-st.; 50 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. House and lease on Michigan-av. House and lease on Blue Island-av. Topeka (Kan.) property, and cash for good residence. A number of good farms and cash for city property. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE in Evanston at cash figures for lumber, brick, marble mantels, furniture, carpeting, &c.; or I will trade a good family horse and new top-buggy; or, horses and good family carriage for any of the articles named. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO COTTAGES AND CHOICE ridge and grove lots south of city at depot for improved farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LAND AND CASH FOR city property. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—40 FINE LOTS ON VINCENNES-av., at Morgan Park, for a choice residence on the South Side, east of State-st. WM. M. CLARKE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house on South Side for unincumbered lot on North Side worth $10,000. STORRS & WARE.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES ONE MILE FROM railroad station, schools, &c., with inside lot for dwelling; will assume. J. S. WOLFE, 19 Reaper Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED real estate for a modern family carriage, two or three seats. Inquire at Room 2 Major Block.

WE WANT TO EXCHANGE A GOOD FARM IN Illinois for a lumber vessel of from 175,000 to 200,000 feet capacity. M. G. TOWNSEND or W. F. BALLARD, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—OFFICE FURNIture of superior quality for house and sign painting, for lath and plastering, and for a large safe, by Messrs. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES WITH barns; South Side, near steam and horse-cars; cheap. WILLIAM BRACKETT, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRTY-first-st., corner Lang John-st., for $12 per month to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON GENEVA-st., east of Western-av.; unfinished basement and piazza; $15 per month to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—364 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST-OFfice, for $50 per month to a responsible tenant; 7 rooms and basement. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH bay-window and piazza, 40 minutes' ride within three blocks of depot, for $30 per month to a responsible party. GEO. S. SHAW, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, FIRST-STORY and brick basement; house new; all conveniences. 649 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY TENEMENT, NO. 977 Madison-st., $30 per month; also, a 6-room cottage on Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., $12 per month. Apply at northeast corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE—CONVENIENT TO Evanston Depot—13 acres very fine tillage land, suitable for gardening, house of 9 rooms, barn, etc., for $400 yearly; $275 down, balance September next. J. R. FOWLER & CO., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, 155 and 157 East Washington-st. Inquire Room 37.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rate in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK BASEMENT (6 rooms), on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Would like day board for three or four adults with the party. Will pay good price. Rent low. Address A 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, PARTLY FURNISHED, for housekeeping, at 24 South Morgan-st., near Madison; gas and water.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen; one pleasant furnished front suite for light housekeeping, at 107 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen and gentlemen and wives, opposite the Sherman House. 41 South Clark-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished rooms; also 1 unfurnished room; price from $12 to $30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, EN suite or single, No. 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen or ladies. No objections to cooking. 183 East Washington-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 37.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st., 3 tiers of vaults, good light, iron shutters, elevators, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE No. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; also the first floor and basement of Nos. 19 and 21 Randolph-st.; elevator in each. Apply to BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 and 21 Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—DRUGSTORE, 438 SOUTH CANAL-ST., corner of Fifteenth, with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER TWELFTH-ST. AND Centre-av.; is occupied as drug store until May 1. Apply in rear of 466 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 5 ROOMS IN REAR, AND stable-room, corner of Robey and Polk-sts. J. W. BOYDEN, 19 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT REASONABLE RATES in Fullerton Block, Dearborn-st., near Washington, on 1st, 2d, 3d floors. A fire-proof vault for each suite. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE whole or any part of Gard's marble-front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF A GOOD STORE on South Water-st. Address D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house, or 3 or 4 rooms furnished for housekeeping. West Side, between Morgan and Oakley, Fulton and VanBuren-sts. Must be in respectable neighborhood. For family of three. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, WITH accommodations for 20 horses, and yard or stable room for wagons. Must be located north of Twenty-second-st., and east of Halsted. Inquire of B, 129 Dearborn-st., third floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PHYSICIAN WANTS A pleasant furnished room, with or without board, near Union Park. Address PHYSICIAN, G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 6 TO 8 ROOMS, North or West Sides; now or April 1. No small children. Address, with location and terms, D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER who desires to rent a good business location for a meat market. M. G. TOWNSEND, W. F. BALLARD, 184 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND FLOOR, 20x80 or 100 feet, for light jobbing trade, on Lake, Randolph, Washington, or Madison-sts., between Wabash-av. and LaSalle-sts., or on State or Clark-sts., between Lake and Adams. Rent must be low. Address C 4, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY MARE, BETWEEN 6 AND 7 o'clock this morning. The owner can find her at 17 North Green-st., by proving property and paying charges.

FOUND—A HORSE AND BUGGY RUNNING AWAY on Lake-st., about 7 o'clock. Owner can apply at No. 109 West Lake-st., saloon. TOM JOHNSON.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CANVASS TRAVELING satchel, marked Jesse W. Chase; $5 reward for return of same and contents to 308 Fulton-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A COACH DOG ANSWERING to the name of Zip; was last seen in company of a young man, who is supposed to have enticed him away. A suitable reward will be paid for his return, or information of his whereabouts, to ALBERT SWIFT, 630 West Hubbard-st.

STOLEN—ON THE EVENING OF FEB. 16, FROM the residence of L. B. Boomer, No. 879 Wabash-av., a lady's hunting-case gold watch, with a gold chain, with not less than three small slides with enameled figures on same, also a half-sovereign attached; manufactured by Vacheron & Constantine, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 75,658. The party holding them can choose their own way of returning them, and no questions will be asked, and a liberal reward will be paid at this office.

STRAYED—FROM ADAMS & BULKELEY'S livery stable, 521 West Lake-st., a brown mare; weight about 1,100 pounds; had on a rope halter when she left the stable; a suitable reward will be given for any information of her. ADAMS & BULKELEY.

$10 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return of bird taken from 156 West Washington-st., Monday, March 2.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED (NOT FRAUDUlently); fee after decree; ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO controls a good Western trade in tobacco line. Address C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office, to keep books, write deeds, and make himself useful. Address, in own hand-writing, with references, B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A grocery store who is thoroughly familiar with the city retail trade. First-class reference in respect to capacity and integrity required. Call on J. M., Room 19, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CLERK FOR NEWS AND CIGAR stand; must understand both and bring the best of references. Inquire at Tremont House stand.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER, three first-class cabinet makers. J. A. WAIT & CO., 85 South Union-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. INQUIRE AT 39 West Madison-st., or between Lake and Madison, Fifty-first-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKER WHO UNDERstands the trade thoroughly and has some knowledge of furnishing. Address, with particulars, P. H. KENNELLY, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM BOOT AND shoemaker. None but first-class workmen need apply. Address C. H. LISMAN, Momence, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOB-PRINTERS; THOSE who have worked at the label business preferred. Apply at once to J. F. LAWRENCE, 209 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH WHO thoroughly understands the business, and of strictly temperate habits. To such a one steady employment will be given by the undersigned. Apply to or address DAVID T. SHIMP, Naperville, Ill., on C., B. & Q. R. R.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS man to work on shaping machine. F. R. WOLFINGER, corner Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, 3 LABORERS. NO. 633 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER—A FIRST-class printer wanted at GENTILE'S Gallery, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 4, MEN (farmers preferred) to earn $40 per week, in the country. L. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY IN PAINT shop. Inquire 223 West Madison-st., in basement.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN TEACHer; must be a German, and fully recommended. Apply at 71 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AGENTS OR CANVASSERS FOR A patented article; $15 to $30 per day guaranteed to any young man of good address. A home is not a home without it. This is no humbug. For samples and terms, address STANDISH & STOWELL, Jackson City, Mo. Samples 75 cents.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, AGED ABOUT 15, writing good hand, bright, steady, and living with parents. Address, in own handwriting, stating where you live, J. CURTIS, care of Room 22, 138 Adams-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE "NEW YORK Tombs," contains graphic descriptions of Stokes, Simmonds, Walworth, Tweed, etc.; 550 pages; 200 portraits and engravings. In cloth and library leather. Agents making $100 weekly. OSGOOD & CO., Subscription Books, 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL THE latest, best-selling articles out; pays every one. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—3 GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE sale of Herring's safes. Apply to HERRING & CO., 40 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FRUIT culture, tree-planting, &c., to take charge of a place in Michigan. Good references required. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—$5 A DAY. THE easiest way in the world to make money is by selling our goods upon our new and easy plan. Profits ahead of anything in the West. Samples free. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply on Giffin-place, first house west of Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO general housework; a stranger in the city preferred; good wages. Inquire of GEO. A. HARTMAN, No. 138 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN A private family. Apply at 43 South Carpenter-st., near Madison.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO Highland Park. Apply to C. R. FIELD, Room 10 Portland Block, 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF BABY and help at housework; comfortable place; light work; references required. 659 York-st., first street south of Harrison, and four doors from corner of Paulina.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK at 280 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OF ANY NATIONALity, who can speak English, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. To a first-class girl the highest wages will be paid. Call at 394 South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress. References required. Apply at 579 West Adams-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A tidy Dane, Swede, or Norwegian girl to do general housework. One wanting a permanent situation preferred. Apply at the store 576 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—NURSE AND GENERAL housework. 1229 Prairie-av., basement door.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do general work. Apply at 638 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR CANAdian cook, washer, and ironer, at No. 64 North Ada-st., corner of Fulton. Apply to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework of a strictly private family. Norwegian or Swede preferred. 45 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Also girl to take care of baby. No. 1 Blue Island-av., corner Harrison.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND TO DO general housework. Apply at 113 Dearborn-st., upper floor, front room.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE SHIRT maker (inside) at DAVENPORT'S FACTORY, 187 East Van Buren-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR ENGLISH NURSE girl in family of 3, living on South Side; must be able to name references. Apply to-day to M. HILL, 110 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY A LADY TRAVELING SOUTH, A young lady as companion. Address R.W. 1276 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—SEVERAL very attractive rooms, with first-class table, at very low terms. Day-board. One block from Madison-st.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE WARM rooms, with board, $5 to $7 per week. Day board, $4.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished front rooms. Also small rooms. Rents reasonable.

248 CALUMET-AV.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT front rooms, neatly furnished; also two large and pleasant back rooms, unfurnished, all on second floor, to rent with best of board in first-class private family. House with modern improvements. Location near street-cars.

461 WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK-COURT—FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with board, for families or gentlemen. References exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—LARGE BACK PARLOR, unfurnished, with board, also furnished rooms. References required.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS TO rent, with board, furnished or not.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and ladies, with first-class table-board. References exchanged.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board or without.

Hotels.

BOLTE'S HOTEL, 579 AND 581 STATE-ST., NORTHeast corner Twelfth—This house is now open to the public; table first-class; day-board, $5 per week; transient, $1.50 per day; rooms to rent, either single or en suite. W. H. BOLTE, Proprietor.

BISHOP-COURT HOTEL—311 WEST MADISON-ST.—First-class rooms and board for families and single gents at low rates. D. B. MALLORY, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—The best $2 per day house in Chicago. Good rooms, single or en suite, to permanent boarders at low prices. Day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN (GOOD REFERENces) board with family where there are few or no other boarders; take room-mate if agreeable; North or West Side preferred. Address F 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENT, WIFE, AND SINGLE GENT, on Wabash-av., between Harrison and Fourteenth-sts., where there are few or no boarders; private family preferred; surroundings must be first-class; for such, a good price will be paid, and permanent board. Address, for one week, B 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, on South or North Side, with pleasant room (unfurnished, except carpet preferred); very best of references given. Address D 29, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—C. JEROME HAS JUST REceived another large supply of those celebrated portable burglar-proof alarm door-fasteners, and is now ready to supply all who want agencies. Call at 175 South Clark-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR DR. CORNELL'S DOLlar Family Paper—Religion and health united—A splendid premium to every subscriber—nothing like it in the country—a rare chance—particulars free. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE "U. S. Centennial Exhibition of 1876." Commissions liberal. Address for particulars, COE, WETHERELL & CO., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

STAMMERING OR STUTTERING—NO CURE, NO pay. Send for circular. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 207 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums, 155 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 158 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper can be secured by addressing L 65, Tribune office. Perfectly satisfactory references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a hotel, or bar-tender in a sample-room. Address for 3 days, B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman in first-class house. Married man. Long experience. Best of references. Address C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper; can loan employer $300 or $400 on good security; good references given. Address B 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN DRY GOODS, groceries, as bookkeeper or entry clerk. Address C 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man who has received a good business education; good penman, can speak English and German perfectly; temperate habits, and honest; wishes to have a situation where he can advance. Address H S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, &C.—$25 bonus! Advertiser,—young, energetic, business man, qualified for any position,—will give above sum for situation paying fair salary. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE DOUBLE entry bookkeeper and cashier. Address L 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, as weighmaster, etc., in a coal office; have had two years' experience, and can come well recommended from last employers. Address F 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A brickyard. I have had over 20 years' experience, and have always been successful in managing men; or would contract to manufacture by the 1,000; would go to any part of the country. Can give good reference if required. Address J. NODINE, Effingham, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAILORS—AN ARTIST cutter and drafter (French) teaching Rouwel's system wishes a situation in some first-class establishment in Chicago. Address Mr. CHALLEL, 47 Christopher-st., New York.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man. He is a first-class driver and hostler. Best of city references given. Address B 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bar-tender. First-class reference. Address B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IRISH CATHOLIC as bartender, grocer's assistant, bill collector, porter, or otherwise; unexceptionable character and references furnished. Address MAC, 335 West Fifteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS florist and gardener; thoroughly understands his work; is willing to take care of a horse and cow; very best of references. Address H., No. 16 Harmon-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, in any business; has good education, and willing to work. Address C 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young man, speaks and writes English and German, as porter or driver. Address D 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS WATCHman, porter, driver, collector, or most any other employment, by an experienced young man of good habits, well posted in city, and not afraid of work; best references and security; small wages. Address for three days, M 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW IN A PRIvate family to take care of children or do general housework; is a practical cook, and has lately kept house of her own. Address Mrs. B. WANG, 139 Erie-st., corner Carpenter.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS as first-class cook and second girl; best references given. Apply for three days at 312 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework or second work. Please call Wednesday at 345½ State-st., 9 to 12, as there was a mistake Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl to cook and laundress in a respectable private family, or to do general housework in a small private family. Please call to-day, in the rear of 366 Wentworth-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS cook and laundress in a genteel private family. Call or address 166 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 312 North Reuben-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at 191 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as second girl, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 368 Kossuth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family; North Side preferred. Please address 247 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or cook. Apply at 361 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH FORELADY (dressmaker) now engaged in a first-class house in New York, wishes to find a similar situation in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, or another important city. Address DRESSMAKER, care Bates & Locke, 34 Park row, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY TO tend store, or as seamstress. Call or address for two days, L. R. 313 Larabee-st., North Side.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMan wants to go out by the day to wash and iron or to clean house. Address 30 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS BY A thoroughly competent young woman, practically conversant with needle and machine-sewing; also understands cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 1 Noble-st., corner of Kinzie.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, as wet nurse. Apply at 12 Front-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH lady of some experience, as copyist, or some light employment. Address C 34, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADAMANTINE CANDLE FACTORY FOR SALE—Situated on a lot 140 feet square corner Hamilton and Twenty-third-sts., with a full complement of hydraulic presses, molds, stills, etc. The business has been uniformly profitable for many years, and an opportunity for investment well worth the attention of business men and capitalists. Apply to C. H. GRANT & CO., 143 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

AT ENGLEWOOD—WANTED—A PURCHASER for a well-stocked grocery store. Apply to owner on premises, corner of Wright and Sixty-first-sts., Englewood.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, DOING a fair business, for sale, for good reasons; invoice about $4,500. Address C 7, Tribune office.

A SMALL LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE, doing a good business, for sale for cash, or exchange. No. 40 North Sheldon-st.

A GOOD MAN WITH $1,000 CASH CAN HAVE half interest in a well-paying retail oil business established three years. Address C 37, Tribune office.

A DRUG STORE ON SOUTH SIDE, DOING A large business, rent cheap, will be sold cheap, and will take part payment in real estate. Apply to W. F. STICKNEY, 90 Madison-st., Room 4, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS, and willing to work, can secure a desirable business and control of the State of Wisconsin; can be seen at Room 40, McCormick Block.

AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business for sale. The yard has 400 feet of dockage; is located on the South Branch, in a convenient location for city and country trade; present stock small, and will be sold with the lease on favorable terms. Address immediately LUMBER, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

BEING UNABLE TO GIVE MY PERSONAL SUpervision to my liquor store, No. 167 West Madison-st., I will dispose of the same on most favorable terms to a good party. Inquire at No. 167 or 223 West Madison-st. GEO. F. DAVIES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS, CENtral corner, doing a good business; will be sold at a bargain if taken soon; only cash; will invoice $3,000. Address M, Cook, Coburn & Co.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE. THE present owner has made his pile and wishes to retire; might take real estate. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

GROCERY STOCKS, HARDWARE, AND OTHER stores for sale and exchange for real estate, at the General Merchandise and Real Estate Exchange of KIMBALL & CO., 11 Methodist Church Block.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL OR TRADE FOR a business with stocks of goods varying from $500 to $35,000, call upon us. We have over 300 chances exclusively in our hands for sale or trade. THOMAS & CO., 81 South Clark-st., Chicago; our Monthly Register for March is now publishing.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE—CHEAP. ADDRESS 640 Wentworth-av.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE. 24 SHOLTO-ST., corner Gurley; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 73 O'Brien-st.

ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING LAUNDRIES IN THE city for sale; good trade established. Inquire at 220 North Clark-st.

PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS—IF YOU WANT to buy, sell, or trade for some of the finest inventions of the age call upon or write to THOMAS & CO., old established patent offices, 81 South Clark-st., Chicago. We also procure patents for inventors; our Monthly Register now publishing for March.

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS FOR SALE AT A sacrifice; store to rent, cheap; good location. L 76, Tribune office.

THE JUNIOR MEMBER OF A FIRM DOING A first-class good paying office business wishes to retire; will sell his interest to the right party for $650. Address B 68, Tribune office.

THE ADVERTISER WILL SELL TO THE RIGHT party half interest in a well-established, good paying real estate business. 128 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

WALL-PAPER STORE FOR SALE AT A SACRIfice; cause of selling, ill health. L 68, Tribune office.

$500 PURCHASES HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock on hand at cost, with nice commission business, established eight years, paying now $400 per month, and can be increased. Must be good business man with cash. 149 La Salle-st., Room 29.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE HOWE FAMILY SEWing machine with case; as good as new, and in perfect order. Cost $95, will sell for $50. 185 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LATEST IMPROVED Grover & Baker Family sewing-machines, attachments complete, equal to new; cost $70; price $35. Residence 945 Michigan-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

THE PRAYER-CURE.

An Active Temperance Campaign Opened in Columbus, Ohio.

Two Hundred Women Go Forth to Battle with the Whisky Demon.

Umbrella Prayer-Meetings Held at Valparaso, Ind.

Progress of the Work in Other Western States.

Beer Decided to Be Intoxicating by a New York Jurist.

Proposition to Enforce the Sunday-Law in Philadelphia.

OHIO.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 3.—The sensation of the day and general topic of conversation to-night in all circles is the beginning of the active temperance crusade by the ladies to-day. Prayer-meetings were held at 10 o'clock this morning and 2 p. m. to pray for strength to begin work. At 3 p. m. about 200 ladies left the prayer-meeting and marched to the American Hotel, headed by the Chief of Police and one patrolman to keep the streets open, leaving the church filled with people to pray for those who went out to work. The bells of three churches were tolled during the time the procession was moving.

AT THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

E. J. Blount, proprietor, signed the dealer's pledge. Mr. Geltz, proprietor of the bar, refused to sign. In the meantime a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel, eager-eyed with curiosity.

The procession then moved to

WEST'S BILLIARD-ROOM,

completely filling it. Three ladies interviewed Sam West, proprietor, who welcomed them as a gentleman would his guests. He refused to sign the pledge, but said he would willingly sell out, and promise to never again engage in such business. When asked if he was not sorry he was in such a business, West said he was just now particularly sorry. He said he had no objection to the ladies praying or singing in his place. Fervent prayer was offered and a hymn sung, after which the ladies thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew, shaking his hand, and promising to pray for him.

As the procession was passing out, several German Jews made themselves prominent by

OFFERING TO TREAT,

calling for beer, but the colored barkeeper did not pretend to hear them.

The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking-place in the city, known to bibulous people all over the country as

AMBROSE'S.

The ladies' parlors were taken possession of, when A. A. Stevenson, one of the proprietors of the place, appeared, and, when asked if he objected to prayer being offered, no doubt supposing the women had came to sing and pray until he surrendered, he said he did not want his business interfered with, as his parlors were in use constantly by regular customers. He did not want any disturbance. He, however, gave leave that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. Prayer was then offered, and on the way out Stevenson was begged to give up the business of liquor-selling. His attention was called to the fact that he had children growing up who were in danger, as well as the children of other citizens; but he answered that he had a living to make for his family, and did not want to be forced into giving a final answer as to what he would do. He would, however,

CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

Most of the ladies shook hands with him, and showered prayers and good words on his head.

THE NEIL HOUSE

was then visited. Stephen Dunthist, the clerk, informed him that Mr. Failing, proprietor of the house, could not be seen, as he was watching at the bedside of a dying brother, Henry S. Failing; also that the bar of the house had been closed four days. He said that he did not object to having prayer offered. Prayer was then offered and a hymn sung. A beautiful and feeling prayer was also offered for Harry Failing, the dying man. The stairways and office were filled with spectators, and, as the ladies knelt in prayer,

ALL HATS WERE REMOVED,

and perfect respect shown. The pledge was handed around, but obtained only a few signatures.

The procession then proceeded to Marn's grocery, but the proprietor was absent, and one of the clerks signed the dealers' pledge.

The next place visited was William Taylor's store. Taylor was absent, and the clerk refused to sign the pledge, but would consider the matter.

At each place the ladies went they were treated courteously and promised to

CALL AGAIN.

The procession then returned to the church, where they were heartily welcomed and congratulated.

Letters were read from C. A. Wagner, proprietor of a prominent restaurant, stating that he had stopped selling liquor; also a letter from Mr. Sary, a brewer, saying that he would never brew another keg of liquor.

The ladies express themselves

GREATLY ENCOURAGED,

and will renew the warfare to-morrow. The talks and prayers to-day were utterly devoid of any harsh words, and abounded in kindly expressions for all engaged in the liquor traffic.

AT NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., March 3.—The women started out this afternoon, making fifteen visitations, and were received kindly. No signers to pledges. The proprietor of the Lancing House has closed his bar for seven years.

AT GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, O., March 3.—The temperance movement is still the leading topic here. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held every day last week. To-day about sixty ladies were out in the streets and notified the saloon-keepers to quit business. Two have already closed. The druggists signed a pledge to-day to sell only on prescriptions from physicians. The ladies will be out in full force to-morrow.

AT CIRCLEVILLE.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., March 3.—The Rev. David Tatum and wife, of Cleveland, are lecturing on temperance at Peck's Hall to-night to a fair house. But little interest is manifested by citizens here in the women's movement. There is no immediate prospect of organization. Some of the best organizers in Ohio have tendered their services, but the profoundest indifference is manifested by one of our leading churches and outspoken opposition by another. Some of our churches could not be obtained for the lecture to-night; so friend Tatum hired the public hall at his own expense. Saloonists are beginning to chuckle over the indifference of our people.

AT MANSFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., March 3.—A deputation of ladies wated on Mayor Netscher to-day and exacted a promise from him that he would carry out the laws and ordinance against liquor-selling to the best of his ability. The temperance feeling is on the increase. A saloon and billiard-room keeper named H. A. McKinley surrendered to-day before a single gun was fired, let his liquors run, and sent cards to the newspapers announcing his capitulation. There are rumors that others will follow and surrender at discretion. A meeting of the ladies is called for Thursday to make further preparations for the campaign.

AT MARIETTA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MARIETTA, O., March 3.—The women's temperance movment was commenced here to-day. Ladies are visiting saloons. Great crowds are collecting, with intense excitement among all classes. The ladies were received politely by the saloon-keepers.

AT ZANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 3.—About 500 ladies met at the Second Street Methodist Church this afternoon, for the purpose of organizing in the temperance movement. Mrs. Hazlett was elected President. No definite plan is yet agreed on. Adjourned to meet on Thursday.

AT CRESTLINE.

CRESTLINE, O., March 3.—Another meeting of the friends of temperance was held to-day in the Presbyterian Church. The church was crowded, more than one-half of the audience being women. Prayer and song, and short speeches were the order. Seventy-three women enrolled their names to a pledge to stand by each other in any course decided upon for the suppression of the whisky traffic. The Executive Committee of women remained in the church after the adjournment of the meeting perfecting their plans of operation. They meet to-morrow in the Methodist Church.

AT NEVADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEVADA, O., March 3.—The temperance movement is being strongly agitated at this place. The ladies are holding daily prayer-meetings and circulating petitions, and may be expected to commence visiting the saloons and drug stores at an early day. The movement meets with almost universal favor here, and an easy victory is anticipated.

AT LOUDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDON, O., March 3.—The March stock sales to-day were largely attended both by people and stock. The ladies were out in full force, and made regular rounds during the day to the saloons. Several men were arrested for drunkenness who had whisky in bottles. The celebrated Jake Besher surrendered yesterday and signed the ladies' pledge.

AT ASHTABULA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ASHTABULA, O., March 3.—The whisky war has reached Ashtabula, and was inaugurated last night by a large and enthusiastic union meeting at the Congregational Church. Speeches were made, committees were formed, and a strong and determined resolution was manifested to root out the evil of intemperance. Another meeting will be held this evening.

INDIANA.

AT RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 3.—The large temperance meeting reported in progress at Lyceum Hall last night resulted in a thorough organization, comprising, in addition to the ladies already enlisted in the movement, a large number of gentlemen, whose purpose will be to add pecuniary as well as moral aid in furthering the work. To-day the usual prayer-meetings were held, and several saloons visited, the ladies meeting no opposition, while at one they put the keeper to tears. It is evident that the crusade here is only begun.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—A mass-meeting of the ladies interested in the temperance movement was held in the Roberts Park Methodist Church this afternoon. Between 400 and 500 persons were present. The organization of the association, to be called the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was fully completed by the election of a President, Vice-President, and other officers. The following platform was adopted:

First—It shall be the object of this Association to endeavor, by all the means in its power, to suppress intemperance. We do, for this object, hereby pledge ourselves to God and to each other.

Second—We do now invite all Christian women to join us in this truly Christian work. We will continue this work until our efforts are crowned with success.

Fourth—We will, to accomplish this, avail ourselves of all the power placed in our hands as law-abiding citizens.

During the meeting a note was received from the County Auditor saying that two petitions on file for license to sell liquor had been withdrawn. A letter was also read from a gentleman in Boone County offering to furnish all the means necessary to prosecute and carry on the good work. A committee of ladies was appointed, who will be aided by legal counsel, to be present at all sessions of the Commissioners' Court to examine all petitions presented, and, as far as they legally can, prevent the granting of any further licenses.

AT WARSAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., March 3.—The ladies held a large meeting this morning. This afternoon they are circulating papers for support, and the war will soon commence.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 3.—The temperance excitement increases, although no actual demonstrations have taken place yet. A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies interested in the movement was held last night in the Wayne Street Methodist Church, at which strong grounds were taken in favor of it, and another meeting will be held at the same place on Thursday night to take further action on the subject. Nearly all the pastors of the Evangelical churches expressed themselves favorably to the movement. Several saloon-keepers have received written warnings to be ready for the rail.

AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 3.—This evening ends the fourteenth day of the ladies' war. It has been raining all day; but not daunted, the brave ladies are out in the streets in the rain and mud holding meeting under umbrellas.

Suit will commence to-morrow against the liquor-sellers upon indictments against them. The ladies declare it shall not end until they have destroyed every saloon in Valparaiso.

ILLINOIS.

AT KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 3.—The saloon men here have "taken time by the forelock" in anticipating the outbreak of the temperance malady in this city, and are organizing for the protection of their interests. A meeting of the Freemen's Society was called last week at Funk's Hall, at which the situation was thoroughly discussed. The liquor men have arranged a system of spies and signals by which the presence of a praying band in any portion of the place will be communicated to every saloon in five minutes. In an almost equally short space of time their cohorts of supporters will be on the ground equipped with engines of torture, to split the tympanums of the venturesome females. A communication was also addressed by the Society to the Mayor asking his official protection. The latter will take no action unless the peace of the city is violated.

The action of the saloon-keepers was entirely premature. There is not the slightest indication that the crusade will be inaugurated in Kankakee. The strength of the foreign element would undoubtedly defeat any movement of the kind, and the citizens seem cognizant of the fact. Should the temperance people here make the question of temperance an issue at the coming city election, there is no doubt but law and order would suffer an overwhelming defeat.

There are twenty-one licensed saloons here.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—At a meeting of the clergymen of this city, held to-day, a resolution was passed sympathizing with the woman's temperance crusade, and it is said that several saloons have been notified that they must expect visits from the ladies in a few days. A temperance meeting is to be held Thursday night, when measures will be perfected for beginning the war on the liquor-sellers.

AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 3.—The city election here yesterday was a contest between the liquor and anti-liquor parties. Seven hundred and eighty-two votes were cast for Mayor, of which George S. Wheeler, temperance candidate, received 384, and William Werden, anti-temperance, received 398, the latter being elected by 14 majority. It was a lively contest. For Aldermen, Rudd is elected in the First Ward; Arnold in the Second Ward, by 1 majority; Bower in the Third Ward; and Powell in the Fourth. Finn is elected Assessor and Treasurer, and Hinckley, Marshal and Collector. A majority of the new Aldermen are understood to be liquor men.

WISCONSIN.

AT MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—In response to Mr. Richardson's invitation a number of men and women assembled at the Methodist Church last evening to engage in a temperance crusade. There was earnest prayer and singing, talk by Mr. Richardson, President Twombly and others, and some ladies declared themselves ready to put on the armor of the Lord and engage in a temperance crusade. It was declared that God had entered into the work of driving intemperance from the land, and was going to sweep this city clean as with a new broom. The mode of procedure here, it is said, will be, first, to ask all the ministers of the Gospel to sign the pledge, then the lawyers and business men, then the moderate drinker, the inebriate, and, last of all, the saloon-keeper. An adjourned meeting will be held Thursday night for reports.

IOWA.

AT WAVERLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 3.—The druggists and saloon-keepers of Waverly, Iowa, were, on Friday last, warned of the approaching storm, by each receiving a postal-card with the following inscription:

DEAR SIR: A company of ladies will call on you in a few days in the cause of temperance, and try to induce you to stop the sale of liquor. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) PRAYING COMMITTEE.

AT DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 3.—The temperance crusade will be finally started in this city in a few days. Postal-cards have been issued to saloon-keepers to prepare for prayer.

IN WINTERSET

the ladies will begin to pray with saloon-keepers on Friday.

AT KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—After waiting two days for the threatened raid of singing and praying women, the saloon-keepers have about ceased to expect them. The excitement over the matter is rapidly subsiding, and the indications at present are that the crusade will not break out at all. The ladies continue the work at Fort Madison, but with very unsatisfactory results.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—There is nothing new in regard to the women's crusade against liquor-selling. The temperance question has been opened in a new form, and effort is being made to have

THE SUNDAY LAW

enforced. The Mayor, on being asked to-day if he intended closing the saloons on Sunday, said: "Yes' sir, if it is shown to be my duty; and I intend to act immediately. I have been ready for two years for such a movement, but the question in my mind has always been, 'What are the duties devolving on the police force under that law?' and as yet I have failed to obtain a clear expression on the subject. I have already consulted the City Solicitor, and he has promised to give me a written opinion in the matter. When that comes to hand, I will then issue a proclamation notifying the tavern-keepers of my intention to close up their places of business on the Sabbath. I have said to Judges Finletter and Paxson, that I was always ready to carry out the law in this matter, and have advised temperance committees, whenever spoken to on the subject, to go into court and get an expression from the Bench as to the line of duty to be pursued.

A TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING

was held this afternoon in a Baptist Church on Calumet avenue, at which Mrs. Dr. French stated that it is the intention to hold prayer-meetings in churches, and also at private residences adjacent to drinking saloons during this week. The Rev. Mr. Romaine announced that twelve clergymen of the Baptist and Methodist persuasions will wait on Mayor Stokley and City Solicitor Callis to-morrow, to elicit a decided opinion from them on the Sunday closing question.

NEW YORK.

AT GLOVERSVILLE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—At the charter election in this village to-day, 1,160 votes were polled upon the issue "License or no license," resulting in the decisive victory of 594 majority for no license. A grand ratification meeting is now in progress to celebrate the event.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The National Temperance Society is receiving heavy orders for books and tracts from various sections of the country. The Sons of Temperance will soon hold a mass meeting in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church. The Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Church decline the use of that building.

Judge Platt to-day sustained the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners in holding that ale and beer must be regarded as contained in the general description, "intoxicating liquors," and admitted their jurisdiction to revoke a license for selling on Sunday.

AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A large temperance mass-meeting was held this evening at Dr. Cuyler's church, Brooklyn. The edifice was crowded. On the platform were a number of New York and Brooklyn clergymen. The services were opened with prayer and singing. After a brief address by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. Mr. Steele spoke of the great work accomplished in the West. He said the temperance movement was peculiarly the women's movement, the two great weapons of the contest being prayer and love.

Rev. Mr. Haines, Methodist, said this was peculiarly a religious movement. The women were accomplishing what the men had attempted and failed in doing. The Sons of Temperance, the Washingtonian movement, and other temperance movements had failed. The Rev. Dr. Durica also spoke.

Resolutions condemning the liquor-traffic were passed.

MISSOURI.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The first of a series of temperance meetings, to be conducted under the auspices of the St. Louis Temperance League, was held at Masonic Hall to-night. A large audience was in attendance, who listened attentively to a very effective address by the Rev. Knowles Shaw, who has been holding religious revival meetings here for some weeks past. Much interest is felt in the movement, and considerable numbers have signed the pledge.

POLITICAL.

Charter Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 3.—In Le Claire, this county, yesterday, the entire Anti-Monopoly ticket from Mayor down was elected by majorities ranging from 44 to 214. The Republican majority last year was over 200.

In Monticello yesterday also, the Anti-Monopoly ticket was elected by a largely increased majority.

In Muscatine, the entire Anti-Monopoly ticket, with the exception of Mayor, was successful.

Charter elections were held generally throughout Iowa yesterday, and in nearly every town the Anti-Monopoly ticket was elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ia., March 3.—At our annual city election yesterday the Anti-Monopolists swept the field by largely increased majorities. Charles Wales was elected Mayor over J. O. Duer by 76 majority, and the whole reform ticket, with three unimportant exceptions, was elected by large majorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 3.—The city election passed off very quietly with the following result: Mayor, A. C. Little; City Clerk, J. J. McLallan; City Marshal, A. C. Graves. The Eleventh Ward, which has been haunted by dissentions between a Scotchman and a Dutchman for the last twenty years, and on whose banner victory has perched alternately to the tune of over $20,000, now sends the Pennsylvania Teuton to the Council to represent her interests with a majority of 39.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 3.—The city election took place to-day. The Republicans elected Mr. Thomas Galt Mayor, by 165 majority, and five out of six Aldermen. Last year the city went Democratic. The personal unpopularity of Bailey Davenport, the present Mayor, who was a candidate for re-election, had much to do with the result.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Returns from the various charter elections held in many of the cities and villages of this State this week, shows that political divisions were almost wholly disregarded, and the results were, as a rule, determined almost wholly by local and personal considerations.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ill., March 3.—At about 10:30 o'clock last evening, a drover by the name of Anderson, said to be from some place six miles north of Geneseo, was standing on the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Bureau, when an engine backing westward ran on him and killed him instantly.

GENESEO, Ill., March 3.—Nathaniel H. Anderson, an old resident and wealthy farmer of this (Henry) county, was killed on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway last night, at Bureau Junction. He was engaged in shipping cattle to Chicago when the accident occurred.

Death from Lockjaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEVADA, O., March 3.—A painful and fatal accident occurred to Thomas Foster, near this place, a few days since. He, with another man, was engaged in chopping wood, and his comrade's stick in some way struck the ax in Foster's hand, the blow turning the ax, causing it to sink into his ankle. On Sunday he was taken with the lockjaw and died this evening.

The Canada Railway Disaster.

LONDON, Ont., March 3.—J. H. Brentnwick, one of the victims of the late railway disaster, died to-day. Mr. Robinson, of Waterford; Miss Lawrence, of Petrolia, and Mr. Hay are still in a precarious condition. The others are recovering.

Three Persons Drowned.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—Last evening while Cyrille Bertrand, wife and daughter, and Joseph Morrison were being driven across the river by a carter, the ice gave way, and with the exception of Mr. Bertrand all were drowned.

FOREIGN.

Anxiety Concerning the Fate of the English Expedition in Ashantee.

Bonapartist Agents Busily at Work in France.

The Rebel Forces Beseiging Nagasaki Defeated.

AFRICA.

LONDON, March 3—Midnight.—No news from the Gold Coast of a later date than Gen. Wolseley's dispatch. All kinds of rumors are in circulation, and grave fears are felt that some disaster may have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the coast. The anxiety in the War Office is such that Gathorne Hardy stops there until a late hour, and the clerks remain on duty all night. The steamer from Cape Coast Castle, with dispatches, was due at Lisbon on the 28th ultimo. It is possible she may not intend to stop at Lisbon, and is coming to England direct, but such a course would be contrary to the rule.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Paris letter says: "Anent approaches March 16, when the Prince Imperial will attain his majority, his 18th year, and be of age to govern." It says that for several months past "the Post-Office has been showering millions upon millions of Bonapartist tracts, handbills, and songs over the country. The provincial electors, both in towns and country, have received visiting visiting-cards bearing the Prince Imperial's photograph, and, underneath, the words, '16 Mars, 1874. Appel au Peuple;' and one cannot travel twenty miles outside of Paris without hearing of the Bonapartist agents at work in every village as patiently and tenaciously as New World pioneers."

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, March 3.—The Insurgent force which appeared before this city has been totally defeated by the Government troops.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 3.—In the Reichstag a motion is under discussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech to-day against the motion. He declared that he never expected Alsace would greet our institutions with applause. Alsace shares the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected—139 to 196.

SPAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from St. Jean de Luse says: The Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment of Bilboa for the last six days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—A conference of Home-Rulers was held in Dublin to-day. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The London *Times* has the following telegram:

"PARIS, Feb. 17.—Much sensation has been caused here by an article in the Augsberger *Allgemeine-Zeitung*, declaring that the preservation of the Turkish Empire is not a dogma with Germany, and that if Germany and Russia should desire to transform the whole map of Eastern Europe no one would prevent them. Most of this evening's newspapers comment upon this article, and regard the Eastern question as again opened."

EARLVILLE.

The Curtiss Gang-Plow Manufactory—Lectures by Miss Hulett and Parker Pillsbury.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

EARLVILLE, Ill., March 1.—Earlville is prospering as few little towns have the good fortune to do. Our Curtiss Gang-Plow Manufactory will have its warehouses filled with plows by the 1st of April. The Company has been wise enough to make satisfactory arrangements with the Grangers, instead of joining the Ring against them. It refused from the first to have anything to do with the Plow Ring, and the Purchasing Agents of the Grangers are ordering largely from all parts of the West.

We have had a course of lectures here this winter. Miss Alta M. Hulett, the young-woman attorney of Chicago, gave her lecture on "The Education of the Individual," on Friday evening, to a most appreciative audience. Miss Hulett surprised everybody by her eloquence and maturity of mind, being only 19; and her ability and rising reputation are well worthy the attention of lyceum-committees. Parker Pillsbury will give at least two lectures here this week. Mr. Pillsbury preached to-day in the Free Church to a good house. His discourse was pronounced one of the most powerful Free Religious discourses ever delivered in this town.

FIRES.

At Appleton, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 3.—A fire at Appleton, last night, destroyed the Levake House livery-stable and the residence of Mr. Discott adjoining. About twenty horses were in the stable, and a large number of carriages and sleighs, all of which were saved. The loss is about $2,000.

In a Pennsylvania Mine.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch of last evening states that "the miners who have been for the last two months fighting the fire at the Empire Mine have ceased to work, and this evening a most extensive cave-in of the mine occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine, a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood, and families are preparing to leave. The fire has now free scope, and threatens to ruin utterly one of the most valuable possessions of the newly-formed Wilkesbarre & Lehigh Coal Company.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The loss of J. M. Lawton, the proprietor of the dollar store that was burned last night, is $25,000 or $30,000; insured for $10,000 in the Liverpool, London & Globe; $15,000 in the Royal & Imperial.

At West Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A fire at West Kansas City, yesterday, burned four buildings, including the Continental Hotel, a saloon and restaurant, and the Laclede Hotel. The loss is $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—For the Upper Lake region, Missouri, and Ohio Valley, north to west winds, diminishing in force, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather, which conditions will generally extend over the Lower Lake region and Tennessee.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 4—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	29.55	60	S. W., fresh.	.23	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.71	24	W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.62	31	N., high	.01	Light snow.
Cincinnati	29.45	56	S., fresh	.01	Heavy rain.
Cleveland	29.40	46	N.W., gentle	.38	Heavy rain.
Davenport	29.75	34	N. E., fresh.	.16	Cloudy.
Denver	29.80	35	S. E., light	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.41	36	N. E., brisk.	.82	Light rain.
Duluth	30.05	11	Calm	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.06	—18	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.88	44	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.74	33	N., high	.08	Light rain.
LaCrosse	29.89	26	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.90	39	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.78	26	N. E., high	.03	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.00	22	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
Pembina	30.22	—14	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.47	42	N., high	.51	Cloudy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—There is now on exhibition in New York by manufacturers, a solid silver tea-service, intended for presentation to Capt. Urquhart, of the ship Trimountain, by the survivors of the wrecked steamship Ville du Havre.

—The annual election of the Detroit Board of Trade was held yesterday, and Philo Parsons was elected President for the ensuing year by 29 majority over Smith R. Wooley.

—Seven more bodies, victims of the Drummond (N. S.) colliery explosion, have been recovered. Some of the bodies were at once identified by the widows and friends of the dead.

The Grand Duke's Opera in New York City has been closed by the police, owing to the inability of the proprietors to obtain a license or to pay $500 penalty for giving a performance without a license to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The Grand Duke's Opera was established in a basement on Baxter street. The owners and performers were bootblacks and newsboys, who brought their playhouse and its performers to the attention of the community by voting the receipts of the week, $60, for the relief of the poor of the Sixth Ward.

—Andrew J. Fuller, the young man who committed suicide in Nashville Friday evening, was not behind in his accounts, as stated. The press dispatch to that effect did him and his relations a great injustice. It was sent in the absence of the regular agent.

—The Catholic Pilgrimage Committee give notice that the time originally appointed for the departure of the pilgrims for Rome, which will not be later than the middle of May, is to be adhered to. The name of the steamer, day of sailing, and other necessary information, will be communicated to those enrolled soon after March 20.

—The animosity existing between the Mayor and Chief of Police of Memphis, Tenn., has been adjusted, and the former will, it is said, nominate the latter at a Council meeting to-day. The Chief has so far under the present Administration, held his position under an ordinance similar to the Tenure-of-Office act.

—A number of street-car drivers in Memphis, Tenn., are on strike. There has been no difficulty as yet, however.

—The Memphis Chamber of Commerce have memoralized the City Council to have the city cleaned.

CRIME.

The Bloomington Embezzlement Case—Jury Disagreement in a Murder Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3.—The trial of the case of Belle Murray, recently Deputy Circuit Clerk, against Capt. S. F. Dolloff, occupied the entire attention of the County Court to-day, and will continue as reported. The case has opened up the entire management of the very important office of which Dolloff has charge, and the result is far from being satisfactory to the people, showing a laxity in discipline and practice. It is true that Dolloff has been confined to his bed, leaving control of the office to deputies, which may account for some of the trouble. Miss Murray's vindication of the charge against her is not yet apparent, but may be brought out in the defense to-morrow.

The jury in the Livingston County murder trial was discharged this evening, being unable to agree—nine for the conviction of Barrett and Shannon, and three for acquittal.

Alleged Frauds Committed by a Prominent Granger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 3.—George W. Hersey, a prominent farmer of the Town of Empire, this county, and Master of a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and Nelson R. Parmalee, a real-estate dealer in this city, have been arrested and are in jail at Le Sueur, Minn., for swindling farmers. It is charged that they secured descriptions of land and induced ignorant farmers to sign the same; that the descriptions were then cut off, leaving a blank-note signed; and that these notes were filled out and sold. The affair causes much excitement here, where both parties have long resided and been regarded as good citizens.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 3.—This morning Antonio Barli and Pedro Franchini, who were formerly partners, met on Spring street, while on their way to work, and the former shot the latter dead and then killed himself. It seems that the two men were partners with one Secardi, at No. 575 Broadway. Barli, by his neglect of the business, was the occasion of a quarrel which led to his retirement from the partnership. A week ago he and Franchini had a dispute, and as they met this morning the quarrel was renewed, with the result stated.

A Chicago Bond-Thief Captured.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Mollie Holbrook, arrested some time ago in Chicago, charged with stealing $20,000 in United States bonds, and who made her escape after being bailed, was arrested here to-day, and left for Chicago this evening in charge of the Sheriff of Cook County.

Escaping Convicts Fired Upon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—Four convicts attempted to escape from Sing-Sing this afternoon, and were fired upon by the guard. One named Joseph Hopkins was mortally wounded; the rest were captured.

Fatal Riot.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A row among negroes at the distillery near Platte City, Mo., on Saturday night resulted in the killing of one man and the fatal wounding of several others.

The Quincy Bank Robbers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—The Quincy bank robbers had a narrow escape from being captured, and, but for stupidity of the Quincy detectives, they would have been captured. After the robbery some few days, two of the robbers arrived at Warsaw, in Hancock County, Ill., and put up at the Adams House over night. One of them was a large man, and the other rather small. Both had black leather valises, which they clung to, never letting them get out of their hands. Their nervousness excited the suspicions of the landlord, Mr. Adams, as to their character, and, in the morning, when he heard that a set of new harness had been found in the river, and the horse and buggy near by, it occurred to him they were the Quincy bank robbers. He immediately telegraphed to Quincy for the detectives to telegraph ahead and stop them on the train at Peoria or Logansport, which was not done; but, after the train had gone, Mr. Adams got a telegram for a more minute description of the men. The conductor says that when they got upon the train one took a seat near the door at one end of the car, the other at the other, and they remained in these seats all the way through.

FINANCIAL.

New York Bankers Protest Against Expansion.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A memorial to Congress, numerously signed by bankers and others, has been left for signatures at the Cotton Exchange, against the issuing of irredeemable paper money as legal-tender, and stating that this is making a forced loan upon the people of the United States, and only excusable by the necessity of a great war, and that their issue in a time of peace would be in violation of all constitutional powers. It protests against a rich country like the United States resorting to such a ruinous expedient, when there if no necessity to exercise it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Divorce"—the original play of that name owned by Mr. Furbish—has still intrinsic attractions for a Chicago audience, as the excellent house at the Academy of Music Monday evening testified. If it was an agreeable drama as presented several times in Chicago, it was doubly so that evening, when it was played with so few flaws as to be nearly faultless, with all its good points brought out in the very best light. The company which has the credit of thus improving upon what was already regarded as an attractive and agreeable drama of the modern society variety is known as "The Fifth Avenue Company," from the fact that Mr. Furbish, the manager, is the owner of many of the successful dramas which achieved popularity upon the stage of Mr. Daly's theatre. It contains no star of unusual merit, but consists of artists of ability above the average, who by constant repetition have perfected themselves in their several roles and present an ensemble rarely to be met with in a traveling company. The great defect about "Divorce" is its length, although, where the interest is so admirably sustained, this defect is not discoverable until the warning hands of the watch point the lateness of the hour. Its merits are too numerous to be repeated, even were they not familiar to everybody. To assure the reader that the piece was admirably mounted is superfluous; to extol the elegance and good taste of the dressing, merely to certify to what the popular mind has guessed it. The acting, we have only to add, was such as to insure the company a most favorable season at this theatre. Mr. George Boniface, who plays the leading role of *Alfred Adrianse*, is an admirable actor. The audience is in doubt about him in the first act—his style is so refreshingly unconventional,—but no hesitation exists afterward in applauding some of his remarkably artistic points. The parlor drama demands as a first qualification that the players should be at home in a drawing-room, without stiffness or clownishness. Mr. Boniface is easy and consequently graceful, besides being the possessor of other good qualities which are not always essential in this variety of play. Mr. George Ryer we need not commend to the public, as he is already pretty well known in Chicago, having played here last season. He is unusually felicitous, however, in the part of *De Witt*, both in make-up and action. Mr. Porter, as *Capt. Lynde*, played with natural ease and good judgment, and, as the part requires nothing more than to be looked, Mr. Porter may be complimented upon filling it entirely. Mr. Hawk was not eminently successful as *Templeton Jitt*, a character fully appreciated in Chicago, but will probably be more accustomed to a Chicago audience this evening. Mr. Farron's *Burritt* was a capital personation, and deserves credit. The ladies of the company are equally good as artists, especially Miss Georgie Langley, who played *Fanny Ten Eyck*. She is rather petite in figure, unusually prepossessing in face and manner, and a careful actress. Her voice is soft and pleasant, but not especially strong. Her "business" is all good, and her action natural, free, and graceful. Occasionally in the inflection of her voice comes a sudden mannerism of Clara Morris, which, as a mark of that lady's individuality, is perhaps pardonable; in another not desirable. It is probably unconscious however, and the effect of playing for a long time with Miss Morris. *Lu Ten Eyck* was played by Miss Ada Monk, and that too quite satisfactorily. Miss Monk makes a not very favorable impression on her first appearance, but this gives way as the piece progresses, until from the third act on she plays her part very creditably. Miss Pike, like the other ladies, has natural advantage of face and figure, and reads intelligently. She is a little inflexible from want of experience, but renders her share commendably. *Mrs. Ten Eyck* was played by Miss Harris, whose matronly appearance and agreeable manner were suited to the part. The cast is intolerably large for individual mention, and may be dismissed as above the average. A rather amusing incident not generally included in the "business" of the piece, created much amusement and no little embarrassment to Miss Monk. It upset the gravity of the audience as completely as it did Mr. Hawk, but it will probably be omitted hereafter. "Divorce" will be played every night this week, and as it is enacted with admirable symmetry, should be seen by every lover of good acting.

THE DIEM CONCERT.

The concert given by Mr. Joseph Diem, the violoncellist, at Kingsbury Music-Hall, Monday evening, attracted a handsome number of his friends, as well as of musical connoisseurs, to whom Mr. Diem's solid qualities as a 'cellist have appealed several times of late, with very successful results. Although he has been in the city some months, it was his first public appearance last evening, as heretofore he has only played in private "musicals," and once before the members of the Beethoven Society. On this occasion he was assisted by Mr. Wolfsohn, the pianist; Mr. Lewis, the violinist; Messrs. Eichheim, Hand, and Boeckmann, 'cellists, who played with Mr. Diem in a quartette for 'cellos of his own composition, the "Souvenir de Baden-Baden;" Miss Jessica Haskell (soprano), Miss Von Wordragen (contralto), and Mr. Huessen (tenor). Although of necessity, the 'cello figured very largely in the programme, it was an attractive one both from Mr. Diem's artistic playing and from the excellent aid which Mr. Wolfsohn rendered in his piano efforts and Mr. Lewis with his violin. The concert, being of a complimentary character, does not require an extended notice beyond the fact that it is a matter for musical congratulation that so fine a player upon an instrument so important as the 'cello should have made Chicago his home. If we had a few more as good musicians here in other specialties of instrumentation, it would not be long before we should have an orchestra which would be a credit to the city.

SCOTT-SIDDONS.

The sale of seats for the series of readings, with music, by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Master Walker begins this morning. The following is the excellent programme for the first entertainment on Thursday evening next:

PART I.

Scenes from "As You Like It" .... Shakspeare
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
Rhapsodie No. 1 (piano solo) .... Liszt
Master Walker.
"Lady Clare" .... Tennyson
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
Sleep-walking scene .... Shakspeare
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

PART II.

"Dinah" (piano solo) .... Meyerbeer
Master Walker.
Scene from "King John" .... Shakspeare
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
"The May-Queen" .... Tennyson
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
Fantasie Impromptu in C major .... Chopin
Master Walker.
"The Gridiron" .... Lever
"Innocents Abroad" .... Mark Twain
Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

THE SCHUMANN CLUB CONCERT.

The Schumann Club will give its first concert this evening, at Kimball's piano rooms. In addition to the regular features of the programme, Master Walker, the piano prodigy, who is making a tour with Mrs. Scott-Siddons, will appear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monday evening Mr. Booth played *Richelieu* at McVicker's Theatre to an overflowing house, and was called before the curtain several times. Last evening he appeared as *Claude Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons." This drama, was played at McVicker's early in the present season with the same cast excepting as regards the leading characters. Mr. Booth has played the same part here before, and, as an extended notice of the performance was made at the time, it is needless to go over it again. Miss Pateman played *Pauline*, and added, by the gracefulness of her personation, much to the merits of the performance. It is a part to which she is admirably adapted, and is perhaps better suited to her than any other in the repertory of Mr. Booth. To-night "The Fool's Revenge" will be played, with Mr. Booth as *Bertuccio*. This is considered by many competent judges his best character, and all who have seen it will admit its strength. At Hooley's Theatre "The Writing on the Wall" was played last evening to a not very large house. It was given Monday evening fur the benefit of Mr. Giddens, before a large audience, and will be repeated throughout the week. Friday, Mr. Saulsbury will have a benefit, when the same piece will be played. The Minstrels have a good bill this week. Among other things is the box trick, which has excited so much curiosity at the Adelphi. It is not a burlesque, as many suppose, but a very clever imitation of the original, very neatly performed, and is due to Messrs. Surridge and Newcomb. The Adelphi has a capital bill this week. In addition to the attractions of the Mocholla Brothers and their box-trick, which has been varied, the wire performance by Miss Boshel, the vocalism of Misses Delmay and Frankie, and the host of other good things, is Miss Maud Gray in "The Statue of the Period," a surprising illusion, founded upon the story of "Pygmalion and Galatea."

A CHALLENGE.

In view of the fact that Messrs. Newcomb and Surridge, of Myers' Opera-House, have discovered (or suppose they have) Mocholla's basket and box-trick, the latter gentleman makes a proposition He will tie Newcomb's box and let either Newcomb or Surridge tie his. He claims that he will quiet them, while they will be unable to prevent his performance. This would be a capital test, and we hope the offer will be accepted.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The alarm of fire from Box 317 at 5:05 p. m. yesterday was false.

An alarm sounded from Box No. 37 at 10 o'clock last night was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame house at the corner of Fourth avenue and Taylor street, occupied as a grocery by M. Rosenberg. Damage to building and stock estimated at $350. Insurance not reported. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

John Brock, an unsophisticated townsman, visited the saloon of Mollie Pierce, last evening, at the corner of Washington and Union streets, and, after drinking the health of the landlady, discovered his impecuniosity. He was thrust into the street, and retorted by hoisting his boot through the window. Officer Hogan was conveniently near, and prevented any further damage by assuming the custodianship of John Brock.

Detectives Flynn, Hogan, and Flannegan, while on a tour of observation yesterday afternoon, raided a saloon at No. 33 Kinzie street, presided over by a man named William Gilmore. They entered the premises and effected the arrest of George Scott, alias "Scotty," and —— Edwards, alias "Billy Manning,"—two notorious crooks,—together with the saloonkeeper and his barkeeper, James Crowley. The two latter were released on bail, and the former were locked up preparatory to Scully's matinee this morning.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., March 3.—The principal topic of conversation in this city and throughout the county is the suicide of Judge John T. Brown, who will be buried to-morrow at Edwardsville. He is said to be a defaulter to the county, but as to what amount is not yet known. The Board of County Commissioners have adjourned over until Thursday, and the Court-House and public buildings at the county seat are draped in mourning.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—BUCK—On Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. L. Hull, O. E. Carter and Miss Laura A. Buck, all of Austin, Minn.

WOLCOTT—HOPE—By L. A. Ostrander, O. J. Wolcott, of Waterbury, Conn., and Mrs. Nettie A. Hope, of Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

ALISON—At the residence of her son-in-law, Charles L. Caswell, 144 Vincennes-av., on the morning of Tuesday, March 3, Eliza, wife of Capt. R. H. Alison, formerly of Warwick, Can., in the 68th year of her age. Funeral on Thursday, to Rosehill Cemetery, by cars. Services at the house at 10:30 o'clock, a. m.
☞ Ontario papers please copy.

MARSHALL—On the morning of March 3, Ada Ward, wife of Frank B. Marshall, of quick consumption, aged 21 years.
Funeral on Thursday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock, from residence, No. 331 Milwaukee-av., near Wicker Park, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOGAN—In this city, March 2, 1874, John Hogan, Sr., aged 63.
Funeral at 9 a. m., Wednesday, March 4, by carriages to Calvary.

ENNIS—In this city, March 3, 1874, Mary Hays, widow of the late Richard Ennis.
☞ New York and Jersey City papers please copy.

FUSSEY—On the 2d inst., at Goshen, Ind., Mary Fussey, widow of John Fussey, late of Evanston, Ill.
Funeral at Rosehill on Thursday, at 9 a. m.

MEDICAL.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs or Stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the Back, Bowels, or Side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REAL ESTATE SALES.

Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c., WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Unimproved Property IN THE West and South Divisions, Monday Morning, March 9, 1874, SALE COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At BUTTERS' Auction Room, 108 Madison-st., the following property, located in Rockwell's Subdivision, in Sec. 13, Town 39, viz.:
146 feet, east front, on Western-av., corner Congress-st., being the north ½ of Lot 22, Block 5 (except 20 feet).
82½ feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., west of Oakley, being the S. ½ of Lot 8, Block 11.
82½ feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., being south ½ of Lot 5, Block 3.
82½ feet, north front, on Owasco-st., being the south ½ of Lot 5, Block 3.
99 feet, south front, on Jackson-st., being south ½ of Lot 11, Block 2.
99 feet, north front, on Adams-st., being the north ½ of Lot 11, Block 2.
ALSO,
99 feet, west front, southeast corner State and Fifty-first-sts., 161 feet deep to 20-foot alley.
99 feet, east front, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-first-st., 161 feet deep, to 20-foot alley.
99 feet, west front, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-first-st., 161 feet deep, to 20-foot alley.
The above property will be sold in lots of 25 feet, with the privilege of whole of each tract.
Terms will be made known before the day of sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

From and After March 1, ALL OUR SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be by Catalogue, and FULL and COMPLETE in all lines. WEDNESDAY, March 4, we shall offer an assortment that, in extent and variety, we have never surpassed, and during the season no good manufacturer of Boots and Shoes will go unrepresented.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, March 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock, SPECIAL SALE OF Household Furniture. LOOK FOR BARGAINS. COME ONE, COME ALL.

Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Whatnots, Sideboards, Wardrobes, W. S. Bureaus, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. P. HARRISON. ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST., GREAT AUCTION SALE OF OVER 10,000 VOLUMES OF IMPORTED ENGLISH BOOKS,

Consigned to MR. SHAW, from the great publishing houses of London and Edinburgh, comprising such works as Kingsbury's Antiquities of Mexico, colored plates; Hogarth and Gillray's great works, original edition; European Picture Galleries, Dore Gallery, Dore Bible, and all his illustrated works; Cooper's Vignettes, Chambers' and other Encyclopedias, Jardin's and other Naturalists' Libraries, thousands of colored plates; Knight's Shakspeare, Best's sets of Dickens, Thackeray, Byron, Scott, De Quincy; British Poets, 130 volumes in the finest tree calf, half calf, walnut, and malachite bindings. To be sold without reserve, and sale will continue from day to day at 10, 2, and 7½ o'clock until all are sold. Mr. Shaw will conduct the sale. Books now on exhibition.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneers.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Regular Auction Sales WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Special attention given to outside sales. Advances made and Consignments solicited. Returns made 36 hours after sale.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE, AT AUCTION, MARCH 4, AT 9 1-2 A. M.

Rep and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Marble and Wood-top Centre Tables, Marble and Wood-top Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges and Easy Chairs, Chromos and Fine Engravings, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Hair, Husk, and Spring Mattresses, Book Cases, Desks and Show Cases, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Friday Morning, March 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, We make our REGULAR WEEKLY SALE, and will offer an immense variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Elegant Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Lounges, Mattresses; a full line of Brussels and Wool Carpets; 5 crates Crockery, in open lots; Glassware, Plated-ware, and General Merchandise, etc., etc. One magnificent new Piano.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS. Auction and Commission House, 63 South Canal-st.

Will have Auction Sales this week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of New and Second-hand Furniture, including fine Marble-top Chamber Sets and Rep Parlor Suits. Also Cook and Heating Stoves, and General Merchandise. This large stock must be closed out to make room for spring consignments.
SWEETLAND BROS., Auctioneers.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

To-day, at 10 a. m., will be sold a full line of HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description, including the finest lot ever offered this season.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.